

# DAILY REPORT

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CULTURAL EXCHANGE TALKS TO BE RESUMED WITH USSR

OW140041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will soon resume talks in Tokyo on the conclusion of a bilateral cultural exchange agreement, a senior Foreign Ministry official disclosed Thursday night.

The negotiations were conducted at a working level until just before the Japan visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in January. But the talks failed as the Soviet side rejected a plan to build a Japan cultural center in Moscow. The Soviets also refused to allow free distribution of Japanese Government-published information and publicity materials in the Soviet Union.

However, during the meeting between Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Shevardnadze in Tokyo in mid-January, the Soviet side agreed on continued efforts to conclude the cultural exchange agreement when Abe visits Moscow later this year for his regular meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Ministry sources expect the Soviet side will be represented in the forthcoming talks by a higher ranking official, probably the head or deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Exchange Division, rather than the chief delegate to the previous working-level talks.

DSP WELCOMES USSR PROPOSAL TO SEND DELEGATION

OW140905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO -- The Democratic Socialist Party said Friday it welcomes a Soviet proposal to send a delegation to Japan to promote ties with the centrist opposition party. DSP Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto outlined the party stand in a letter he wrote to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, party sources said.

The letter, replying to a letter from Gorbachev proposing the visit, was handed to Lyudvig Chizhov, the Soviet minister in Tokyo, by Ro Watanabe, head of the DSP's International Affairs Department, the sources said.

Watanabe, however, told the Soviet diplomat that DSP has no immediate plan to send its delegation to the Soviet Union, saying that "it is now too cold in Moscow."

ABE SAYS PHILIPPINE POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

OW140431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday Japan's policy toward the Philippines will remain unchanged regardless of who wins its February 7 presidential election. "We will uphold Japan's basic policy of economic cooperation (with the Philippines), no matter who is in office, in view of our bilateral relations," Abe told an upper house Budget Committee meeting.

Japanese leftist parties are calling for a reassessment of Japan's economic aid to the Philippines if President Ferdinand Marcos wins the election, which was marred by reports of violence, abuses and irregularities.

The Philippines' National Assembly is now counting ballots of the elections between Marcos and opposition leader Corazon Aquino.



GOVERNMENT 'FRUSTRATION' OVER PHILIPPINE POLLS

OW131155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Japan, Frustrated Over R.P. Poll, Reviews Asia Aid Policy" -- by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO -- A feeling of frustration is mounting within the Japanese Government over its inability to influence the democratic process of the Philippines, now in a quagmire over the tainted presidential election. As a step to spread the gospels of Western-style democracy, Japanese Government officials are reviewing the long-standing Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy by which many of Japan's Asian neighbors rate their one-time enemy.

In Diet testimony and other forums, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other foreign policy makers are closemouthed about the controversial contest between President Ferdinand Marcos and Mrs. Corazon Aquino. But the ballot countings by the private National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) and the government-appointed Commission on Elections (Comelec) have bewildered even election enthusiasts in Japan. "There is no common sense," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said bluntly of the duel between Namfrel and Comelec.

In an unusual show of displeasure over the protracted presidential contest, the quasi-governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) abruptly postponed Wednesday's signing ceremony here with the Philippines on 33.02 billion yen in new project loans. "Japan has no intention of reneging on the yen loans," said a Foreign Ministry official in charge of ODA matters. He predicted that OECF head Takashi Hosomi and Philippine Ambassador Carlos J. Valdes will seal the deal once the outcome of the presidential election becomes clear.

The Foreign Ministry official said the Japanese Government is reviewing the present request- and project-based ODA policy particularly toward Asia and contemplating sending missions to Thailand and Indonesia shortly. The review is clearly in line with Foreign Minister Abe's renewed emphasis on Asia in his quest to see more democratic governments in Asia, according to ministry officials.

The Foreign Ministry's ODA specialists said that the political instability and economic difficulties in the Philippines have been brought about by the Marcos government's decision to actively pursue foreign money to ride out the 1979 oil crisis and the 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. But an ODA expert in the Foreign Ministry said he does not expect the Philippines to face an economic disaster, similar to what occurred in Peru and other debtor countries in Latin America, because of Asian frugality. Partly because of this Asian trait, the official said, Japan plans to continue to extend financial economic assistance to the Philippines regardless of who wins the election.

And monetary aid appears to be the only leverage Japan has in its delicate dealings with Asian neighbors as they meet the constant challenge of democratic maturity. Foreign Ministry officials thus think that Abe will spell out the basic Japanese stand toward Southeast Asia when he goes to Manila in June to attend an annual meeting of foreign ministers from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners.

ODA TEAM TO EXPLORE THAI, INDONESIA AID PROJECTS

OW131313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO -- Japan will send a survey mission to Thailand in July to determine appropriate projects for receiving its Official Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. It is also considering sending a similar mission to Indonesia after that, the sources said.

This will spell a departure from the present pattern of first receiving developing countries' requests for ODA to specific projects and then choosing appropriate projects. The change represents part of effort to implement Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's policy of attaching paramount importance to Asia this year, the sources said. Another aim is to enhance the efficiency of Japan's ODA, they said.

The mission to Thailand will meet with government officials to study that country's new economic development plan starting in September next year and explore projects for improvement of social infrastructure. Moreover, the sources said, the mission will undertake a comprehensive review of economic relations between Japan and Thailand, including direct investment from Japan and bilateral trade without limiting itself to studying development projects. This also contrasts with aid missions sent in the past.

The government decided to send the first mission to Thailand under its new policy of finding out appropriate development projects because it is one of major recipients of Japanese aid. Japan's official loans to that country have added up to about 590 billion yen. Moreover, Bangkok recently asked Tokyo for economic cooperation combining aid, investment and trade.

Indonesia is also a major recipient of Japanese economic assistance.

JOIN. ROK FISHERY COMMITTEE TO MEET IN TOKYO

OW140335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO -- The Japan-South Korea joint committee on fishery will hold its 20th annual meeting at the Japanese Foreign Ministry from Thursday to Saturday next week, the ministry said Friday. The joint committee, set up under the bilateral fishery agreement, holds annual meetings alternately in Tokyo and Seoul to discuss cooperation in fishery development.

Main topics in the coming meeting will include scientific research on fishery resources, guidelines for handling maritime incidents between fishing vessels of the two countries and promotion of negotiations for concluding an agreement on maritime rescues and emergency evacuations, the ministry said.

Japanese delegates will be Makoto Okayasu, president of the Agricultural Land Development Public Corporation; Tatsuo Saito, deputy director general of the Fisheries Agency; and Hiroshi Fukuda, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

South Korean delegates will include Yi Chong-hui, deputy director general of the Fisheries Agency.

Prior to the conference, a meeting of experts on fishery resources will be held in Nagasaki from Monday to Wednesday, the ministry said.

FISHING BOAT SEIZED 150 MILES OFF SENEGAL COAST

OW130827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Sendai, Miyagi Pref., Feb. 13 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat with 19 men aboard has been seized by a Senegalese patrol boat off the West African coast, maritime safety officials said here Thursday. Quoting reports received by the maritime safety headquarters in Shiogama, the officials said that the seizure took place on Sunday while the vessel, the No 67 Chiyo Maru, was catching tuna in the Atlantic 90 kilometers west of Senegal. Senegal claims territorial waters up to 150 miles (240 kilometers) off its coasts.

The Chiyo Maru, which belongs to Wakayama Suisan (fishery) Co. in Miyagi Prefecture, was taken to the Senegalese capital of Dakar following the capture, the officials said. They said all the crew members of the fishing boat, including skipper Mitsuhiro Hatakeyama, were safe, but added they had no further information.

NAKASONE URGED TO PRESS U.S. CIVIL AVIATION ISSUE

OW131033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday indicated the possibility of raising an unsettled Japan-U.S. civil aviation issue in projected talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he visits that country in March.

Nakasone made the suggestion in the House of Representatives' Budget Committee in reply to a dietman's call for "settlement of unequal results" of civil aviation negotiations in the past.

Responding to President Reagan's call in January for clearing the way for United Airlines to begin flying Pacific routes acquired from Pan American World Airways, Japan conceded landing rights for the airline, while leaving unsatisfied its demand calling for the U.S. to approve increased flights for Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA).

Nakasone said he intends to study what to do next after seeing the U.S. Government's reaction to his letter sent earlier on this issue to Reagan.

ABE VOWS FURTHER TRADE RECTIFICATION EFFORTS

OW140429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday promised that Japan will make further efforts to rectify its trade imbalance with the United States. Abe told a press conference that he wants the two countries to reach early settlements in bilateral trade talks on fishery, aviation, textiles and 13 agriculture products in connection with the Tokyo summit of industrialized nations in May.

He said Japan will work out a package of steps to correct the trade imbalance on the basis of recommendations to be submitted by the Group on Economic Structure Adjustment for International Harmony, a private advisory body to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Referring to Japan's decision to continue its restraint in car exports to the U.S. for another year, Abe said, "Congress welcomed the decision. The administration, which gave tacit approval, seems to feel relieved at heart."



KIM HWAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-86'

SK131523 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 1300 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] On 13 February, Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, issued a statement supporting the order of the supreme commander of the KPA and the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, which were issued to cope with the grave situation prevailing in our country because of the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The statement reads:

Statement by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee:

On 10 February, in connection with the creation of the danger of a new war in our country because of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have begun to stage, the supreme commander of the KPA issued an order and the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry announced a statement that have reflected the stand of the Government of the Republic.

The supreme commander of the KPA has issued an order calling for all units of the People's Army and all members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Red Youth Guards to establish a combat mobilization readiness with high revolutionary vigilance in coping with the grave situation created in our country.

Through a statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the government of the Republic condemned the reckless war exercise racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets; expressed its principled stand that the United States should cease the aggressive military exercise racket at once and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons; and sternly warned that if they persistently trigger a war of aggression they will be subjected to severe punishment.

This is not only a due self-defense step to cope with the aggressors' military provocations, but is also a just step to prevent the danger of a new war and to preserve peace.

I actively support the just stand of the government of the republic that has been clarified in the order of the supreme commander of the KPA and the statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

As is already known to the world, our party and the government of the republic have made all possible sincere efforts to remove the danger of war prevailing in our country, to preserve peace, and to make progress in the hard-won North-South dialogue. In the recent months alone, the government of the republic took the positive step of not staging large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the republic and stopping all military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue, and put forward an important initiative proposing that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this.

Furthermore, even under the circumstance in which the country's situation has been aggravated daily, our party, a few days ago, convened the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and discussed important matters arising in the peaceful construction of the country.

All of this vividly shows the sincerity and faithfulness of the stand and efforts of our party and the government of the republic to bring dialogue to success at any cost by alleviating tension in the country and by creating a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities not only have answered such peace-loving efforts of ours with the staging of the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, but have also responded to our repeated peace initiatives with armed provocations.

Because of this, the multilateral North-South dialogues have been suspended [chungdan], the situation has become more tense, and the Korean peninsula is in the state of the eve of a war.

I recognize that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities should bear due responsibility for this. Reality shows that the so-called dialogue and peaceful reunification that the United States and the South Korean authorities have talked about are nothing but a lie intended to deceive public opinion, and that what they really want is only confrontation, war, and division.

The reckless acts of the provocateurs who have clung to the anachronistic policy of confrontation while paying no attention even to the fact that this year is the year of international peace show that they are precisely the advocates of false dialogue and the buglers of false peace.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are kicking off the war racket against us on the one hand and running wild for the fascist suppression of youths, students, and people in South Korea on the other hand.

A policy of war is destined to bring about fascism. Historical facts show that those who sought a policy of war were, without exception, fascist dictators.

The fact that on the eve of the current "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise as many as 200 patriotic students were imprisoned and numerous dissident figures were illegally taken into custody or referred to trials in South Korea is precisely a (?product) of the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Because of the war policy and fascist policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, South Korea today has been reduced to a place where a warlike atmosphere is prevailing and bayonets are rampant.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to hold the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in this suffocating land, while preposterously persuading the South Korean people to unconditionally endure all things and to put off their demands for democracy and constitutional revision because of these games. This is not only a mockery of the sacred Olympic movement, the ideals of which are friendship, unity, and peace, but is also an insult to the South Korean people who are calling for freedom and democracy.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should stop the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise disturbing peace in our country and threatening peace in Asia and the world at once, and renounce the fascist suppression of the South Korean people. Korea is one. Our nation should live in peace in a reunified single land. The United States should look straight at this aspiration and will of our nation and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Our nation does not want the Korean people to fight against each other for the interests of the United States, or to fight a war in its place.



The South Korean authorities should ponder the consequences that the war provocation maneuvers, which run counter to the nation's desire, will bring about and act discreetly.

I take this opportunity to express my expectation that the political parties, the governments, and the peoples of all countries of the world which love justice and peace will pay deep attention to the situation of our country, in which the danger of a nuclear war is increasing; will oppose the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities; and will actively support and encourage our people's just cause for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

13 February 1986, Pyongyang

EMBASSY 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN PRC

SK140335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The embassy of our country in China held a press conference on 13 February in connection with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have kicked off.

Reporters of Chinese newspapers, news agencies, and radios and functionaries of the publication and press sector were present.

At the press conference, Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires of the embassy of our country in China, spoke. He condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for having brought the situation of our country to the brink of war by kicking off the large "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise on 10 February, despite our sincere efforts and the just demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

He exposed the joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as an offensive exercise against the northern half of the republic, and is an experimental nuclear war to dominate all of Korea and, eventually, the whole world. He said: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are raving that the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is annual defensive training. They are continuing the sophism that the exercise does not hinder North-South dialogue. However, this is a nonsense and no excuse can justify the exercise.

He said that the DPRK Government and all Korean people sternly denounce all military exercises by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a challenge to the conscience of mankind demanding dialogue and peace in Korea, and as a bestial act disturbing the peace of Asia and the world. He stressed that the order of the supreme KPA commander is our just, self-defensive measure to counter the grave situation created in our country due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

MILITARY HARDWARE ARRIVES FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT-86'

SK140545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 14 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors on February 13 shipped to Pusan port large quantities of military hardware including 14 helicopters, 1,200 military vehicles and logistic equipment to be thrown into the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue bringing armed forces, running about with bloodshot eyes in aggression war preparations against the northern half of Korea, defying the strong resistance and denunciation of our people and the world peace-loving people.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN SOUTH

SK140519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 14 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put Kim Tae-chung again under house arrest restrictions and disconnected telephones to the home on the night of February 12, according to a report.

The fascist clique took this suppressive step because he participated that day in the ten million signature-attracting campaign for changes in the "constitution".

The puppets put the police outside his house for surveillance over him and placed a barricade in front of the entrance.

The fascist clique schemes to penalize Kim Tae-chung on charges of violation of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration".

Kim Tae-chung accused the fascist clique of the suppressive step, saving that "the signature campaign merely represented the right of the people".

#### SOUTH DISSIDENTS BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

SK130527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- South Korean dissidents launched Wednesday [12 February] a ten million signature-attracting campaign aimed at changes in the fascist "constitution," according to reports.

Signers included Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and president of the opposition "New Korea Democratic Party" (NKDP) Yi Min-u and members of the party, the "National Assembly" and the dissident council for the promotion of democracy.

Before the signing began, a statement was issued in the name of the NKDP and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The statement said the signature campaign was designed to demonstrate "the wishes of the people who love democracy". It declared the "constitution," written by the Chon Tu-hwan group in 1980, was promulgated in an undemocratic way and therefore lacked legitimacy. It said the "constitution" was nothing more than the "Yusin Constitution" of the former dictator Pak Chong-hui.

"NKDP" officials who signed the papers said the signatures collected today were limited to Seoul and a national signature campaign would get under way next week. They said the arrest of those who took part in the campaign start off wide-scale protests.

On February 11 a NKDP spokesman said the campaign would go ahead even if all 600,000 party members are arrested and thrown into jail.

SOUTH PORTRAYED AS PUPPET REGIME OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS

## First Installment

SK110215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0852 GMT 4 Feb 86

[First installment of unattributed talk: "The So-Called Regime in South Korea Is a Modern Version of the Puppet Manchukuo Regime"]

[Text] The so-called regime in South Korea is nothing but a modern version of the regime of the puppet Manchukuo, which once existed in Northeast China. This is evident in view of the background against which these two so-called regimes were fabricated by alien aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists, who had long waited for an opportune moment to turn Northeast China into their operational base, a market to sell their goods, and a base from which to plunder raw materials, first blew up China's Manchurian Railway near the Lukou Bridge on 18 September 1918 by mobilizing the Kwantung Army. Then using this incident as a pretext they occupied the Northeast by mobilizing a great number of troops which stood ready for this purpose, under the pretext of self-defense measures.

In the face of criticism from every corner of the world regarding their brigandish act of aggression, the Japanese imperialists fabricated the puppet Manchukuo in March 1932 with a bunch of rabble and placed Pu Yi, former emperor of the Ching Dynasty, on the throne as the Manchukuo emperor.

As has been brought to the attention of the world by the testimony of Yamamoto, who lived in Northeast China at that time, the Fourth Bureau of the Kwantung Army, the den of intelligence and machinations, which at that time was directly involved in the fabrication of the puppet regime from behind the scenes on orders from the commander of the Kwantung Army, had already designed a flag for the puppet Manchukuo, and such flags were ready.

In this way, the puppet Manchukuo was a product of the Japanese imperialists' plot to expand their forces abroad. The background against which South Korea's puppet regime was formed is surprisingly similar.

As you may know, the U.S. imperialists had cherished the ambition of swallowing up Korea for about a century and have stretched their talons of aggression toward Korea ever since that time. The U.S. imperialists, who dreamed of turning Korea into a colony and military base, into a market to sell their goods, and into a place where they could plunder resources and labor, illegally occupied South Korea under the mask of liberators after national liberation and then established a neocolonial ruling system by fabricating the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, just as the Japanese imperialists fabricated the puppet Manchukuo in China.

Following national liberation on 15 August, the U.S. imperialists deployed their troops equipped with tanks and artillery in every corner of Korea, which was filled with joy over national liberation, forcibly dismantled the people's committees at all levels which were formed by the people on their own, and then committed shuddering, brutal acts of randomly arresting and massacring the patriotic people who called for reunification, national independence, and democratic rights.

Toward the end of 1946 the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet interim parliament with traitors, while at the same time replacing the Americans holding office as ministers in the military administration with pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors, and controlled them from behind the scenes by using advisors as the instruments.



Thus, the pro-Japanese stooges, who were lying low and holding their breath while awaiting the people's judgment, transformed themselves into stooges serving the U.S. imperialists and began to have the country to themselves.

Unable to prevent the South Korean people from protesting against them by using such a method, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet regime and, while scheming to put a cloak of independence around it, played with the game of holding unilateral elections in South Korea on 10 May 1948, putting South Korea on a course toward ruin.

Covering the whole of South Korea with a forest of bayonets, the U.S. imperialists left no means unturned in an attempt to succeed in their criminal game of playing elections. The criminal unilateral elections held by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, were brought to complete bankruptcy thanks to the mass struggle by the people, including a million workers.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet regime headed by traitor Syngman Rhee by doctoring the election returns and began to cling more persistently to their scheme to further strengthen their colonial rule in South Korea.

Without exception, the puppet regimes of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, fabricated in the wake of the downfall of the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, were all fabricated by the bayonet-wielding U.S. imperialists.

As is widely known to the world, on orders from Washington, Wickham, former commander of U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to launch a coup for the purification of the army, the 17 May fascist violence, and the massacre in Kwangju and then had him usurp the puppet regime.

All facts show that the so-called regime in South Korea is a puppet colonial regime fabricated thanks to the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, and that it is nothing more than a modern version of the former puppet regime in Manchukuo fabricated by the Japanese imperialists.

This also demonstrates that the U.S. imperialists are indeed iniquitous aggressors who have fabricated a most fascist puppet regime in South Korea and have enforced colonial rule there, and that the South Korean puppets are ugly and vicious stooges serving the U.S. imperialists.

#### Third Installment

SK110358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0848 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Third installment of unattributed talk: "The So-Called Regime in South Korea Is a Modern Version of the Puppet Manchukuo Regime"]

[Text] The so-called regime in South Korea is nothing but a modern version of the puppet Manchukuo regime that existed in Northeast China in the period from 1932 to 1945.

The emperor and ministers of Manchukuo in the past were nothing but puppets who acted in accordance with the scenario and under the baton of the Japanese imperialists. Likewise, the president, prime minister, ministers, and vice ministers of the so-called South Korean regime are also puppets who act in accordance with the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

Until 1945, in the royal court of puppet Manchukuo there was a Japanese rascal named Yoshioka, who was then assigned to the 4th Section of the Japanese Kwantung Army. This guy had Pu Yi, the emperor of the puppet Manchukuo, under his control. Pu Yi also once confessed that he was completely under the control of Yoshioka. Pu Yi released many royal messages. However, these messages were nothing but scripts written by Yoshioka. For example, in December 1941, when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain, Pu Yi also convened a privy council and released a statement declaring that Manchukuo shared a destiny with Japan. This statement was also a script written by Yoshioka.

The South Korean puppets are also the same. The puppets regularly report what they have done to the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea as well as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea to receive new instructions from them. Then, the puppets implement these new instructions under the supervision and control of U.S. advisers.

In April 1949, traitor Syngman Rhee established a military budget comprising more than 60 percent of the total budget of that year and railroaded it through the puppet National Assembly in accordance with the instructions of the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the then U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Upon receiving instructions from his U.S. boss calling for the opening of the road of reinvasion of South Korea for the Japanese reactionaries, traitor Pak Chong-hui ran wild to make the talks with Japan successful at any cost, while babbling that the talks with Japan should be successful even though he would become a second Yi Wan-yong [national traitor who supported Korea's annexation to Japan in 1919]. Finally, traitor Pak Chong-hui sealed the treacherous agreement with Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan received a document containing a two-Koreas plot from commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea on 18 January 1982 and propagated this document through the government-controlled mass media. This document was precisely the puppets' so-called 22 January policy.

The South Korean puppets have been unable to speak freely overseas. When he visited West Germany in 1964, traitor Pak Chong-hui reportedly was unable to speak, and was on pins and needles when the West German Government proposed to include new content with regard to North-South reunification in the joint communique. This was because he had not received any instructions from his U.S. boss in advance on this matter. Likewise, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been unable to speak any words other than those that he had been instructed to speak by his U.S. boss. When he visited Southeast Asian countries in 1982, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was reportedly unable to respond to a request of a Southeast Asian country for exports of strategic materials from South Korea because he had not received any prior approval on this from his U.S. boss.

The South Korean puppet regime has been unable to exercise rights over its personnel management. In 1983 the South Korean puppet administration appointed the puppet ambassador to an African country, the commander of the Second Army of the puppet army, and the deputy chief of staff of the puppet army. However, they were appointed with the approval of commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

Thus, the South Korean puppets are a group of dirty pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese treacherous and treasonous stooges who have blindly implemented their bosses' instructions. Being such dirty stooges, the South Korean puppets are running wild to impose even the holocaust of a nuclear war on their fellow countrymen by mobilizing all available human and material resources for war preparations as instructed by their bosses while handing the entire land of South Korea over to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.



History has shown that a puppet regime fabricated by the imperialists has never lasted long. Likewise, the South Korean puppet regime will never last long and will certainly perish.

IMPORTANCE OF STEEL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ASSESSED

SK131045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 12 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 February editorial: "Let Us concentrate Our Efforts on the Struggle To Occupy the Heights of Steel"]

[Text] The 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee held under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership discussed the issue of effecting a great up-surge in the struggle to occupy the heights of steel, and adopted a decision.

Based on scientific analysis of the demands of a new higher stage in socialist economic construction and of the reality of the steel industry in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings at the plenary session, elucidating the target that the steel industry should attain during the new prospective plan period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching at the plenary session are a programmatic guideline that all functionaries and workers should firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The heights of steel is one of the most important heights among the 10 prospective targets that we should attain. Only when we occupy the heights of steel can we successfully occupy all heights in socialist economic construction in 1980's. The metallurgical industry is a pillar of the self-reliant economy. Only when we produce a large quantity of steel by developing the metallurgical industry can we ensure further development of the overall national economy and promote the people's living standard to a higher state.

Our party put forward a unique line to build a self-reliant and modern metallurgical industry based on the importance of the position and role of the metallurgical industry and wisely led the struggle to implement the line. Thus, the self-reliant nature and chuche nature have been incomparably strengthened. This is a brilliant and vital fruition of our party's policy for rapid development of the metallurgical industry.

Vigorously waging the struggle, based on successes already achieved, to occupy the heights of steel in the new prospective plan put forward by the party is a very urgent issue not only from the viewpoint of the demands of a new higher stage of socialist economic development but also from the viewpoint of the realities and prospects of the steel industry in our country and its position and role in building the nation's economic foundation and promoting the people's living standard.

Today we are faced with the important tasks of rapidly developing major industries and railway transportation by vigorously waging the struggle to attain the 10 prospective goals in socialist economic construction put forth by the party, to epochally promote the people's living standard in a short period of time, and to accelerate the technological revolution:

Only when we firmly put the steel industry before any other domain by rapidly developing the metallurgical industry can we rapidly develop the mining industry, power industry, machine manufacturing industry, chemical industry, building materials industry, and railway transportation. Thus, we can rapidly develop the overall national economy by developing light industry and the rural economy, by accelerating the technological revolution, and by strengthening external trade.

Everything depends on steel production. Increasing steel production is the cardinal task at present for consolidating the material and technological foundation of socialism and communism.

When we occupy the heights of steel in the new prospective plan by vigorously carrying out the struggle, the might of chuche industry and of the self-reliant economy will be further strengthened and our people will certainly enjoy abundant life to our satisfaction.

The militant task put forward by our party at the plenary session to vigorously wage the struggle to occupy the heights of steel is stirring up all party members and workers and, in particular, functionaries and workers of the metallurgical industry, and is inspiring them to a new struggle and exploits.

The plenary session, which extended brilliant prospects and great encouragement to our people, will be an epochal event further accelerating the struggle for a more rapid development of economic construction.

The relevant domains and units should organize the work of implementing the decisions of the plenary session, upholding these decisions, and vigorously carry out the work. What is more important in carrying out the struggle to occupy the heights of steel, upholding the decisions of the plenary session, is to strengthen the chuche nature of the metallurgical industry, reconstructing and expanding the existing metallurgical plants, and to vigorously carry out the work of constructing new modern steel plants by inspiring the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people.

The heights of steel that we should occupy is very gigantic. We cannot successfully occupy the heights without a persistent struggle. At present, we are faced with the tasks of rebuilding and expanding the iron and steel plants, building new iron plants in order to increase production capability, and accelerating enormous construction work in order to ensure raw materials, fuel, and materials.

These gigantic tasks cannot be carried out by the metallurgical industry sector itself, but can be successfully accomplished only when the state investment is increased and the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people rise up in these tasks.

All sectors and units of the national economy should responsibly carry out the basic construction for the increase of the production capability of the metallurgical industry by upholding the decisions of the plenary session. In particular, the construction sector should promptly complete the ongoing construction work, as well as reconstruction and expansion work which has already begun. Preparations for accelerating the construction of modern iron plants should be properly carried out.

The relevant domains, including the metallurgical industry sector, should decisively increase the production of standardized steel materials and secondary processed metallurgical products by further perfecting the internal structure of the metallurgical industry sector and should actively accelerate the construction work to consolidate the bases for production of alloy steel.

It is our party's firm policy to develop a steel industry reliant on our own raw materials and fuel. An important method for realizing the chuche-orientation of the steel industry and for successfully occupying the heights of steel lies in thoroughly implementing this policy.

The scientific research sector and metallurgical industry sector should consolidate the chuche-type iron production base by accelerating the construction of unfinished production processes and should further perfect new metallurgy reliant on the fuel of our country.

Consolidating the ore production base is one of the important issues in the struggle to occupy the heights of steel elucidated by the party.

The State Administration Council and the relevant sectors should expand the production capability by increasing their investment in ore and coal mines and should give priority to stripping and tunneling in ore mining. In particular, it should actively develop new ore and coal mines with rich deposits and with favorable development conditions while concentrating efforts on the mines with bright prospects for production of ore and coal, including the Musan mining complex. For this, the geological survey sector should direct great efforts to prospective surveying in order to locate potential ore and coal mines, as well as to conducting in depth surveys of the existing ore and coal mines. Thus, it should firmly open up bright prospects for the ore and coal mining industry.

Modernizing and expanding existing metallurgical furnaces into large-scale furnaces and technological renovation of the production processes are an important demand for lowering the consumption of energy and for successfully occupying the heights of steel.

The metallurgical industry sector and scientific research sector should consolidate the success won in automation of metallurgical plants under the party's leadership and should constantly expand such success.

The consumption of energy should be constantly lowered by actively introducing new technology in the steel production process. The metallurgical industry sector should thoroughly establish measures to effectively utilize waste heat and waste gas while pushing ahead with the work of renovating the heating furnaces.

Normalizing the production of steel materials by fully operating the iron and steel plants is a prerequisite for successfully occupying the heights of steel and is a key factor in epochally developing all domains of the national economy. We will be able to produce more steel materials if we normalize production at a high level by fully operating the iron and steel plants that our people built with the spirit of self-reliance under the party's leadership.

The State Administration Council and the metallurgical industry sector should work out organizational measures to encourage all iron and steel plants to fully operate the facilities by mobilizing all reserves and potential. The pending issue to resolve this question is the work of ensuring transportation of raw materials and fuel, including ore and power and energy sources.

Each sector of the national economy that is connected to production at the iron and steel plants, including the mining industry sector, should subjugate everything to steel production and produce and ensure, with priority, the required raw materials, fuel, power, mechanical facilities, and various other parts.

The transportation sector should establish a direct transportation system for major raw materials and fuel, including iron ore, limestone, and refractory materials that are used in large quantities at metallurgical plants, and should broadly organize concentrated transport and joint transport.

Properly carrying out the work of management of facilities is one of the basic conditions for normalizing production. The metallurgical plants should thoroughly establish a system of ordinary inspection and repairs and a system for planned preventive repairs of facilities, including furnaces, coking furnaces, converters, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling machines. They should actively carry out the movement of creating the loyal model unit to learn from and follow the No 26 lathe unit among the masses, thus increasing the rate of utilization of facilities.



Metallurgical plants should encourage the workers to enhance the standard of their technology and skill and to strictly observe the demands of technical regulations and the standard operational methods in production processes. Thus, they should constantly increase the quality of steel materials.

Scrap iron is an important raw material for steel production. Only when we actively discover and utilize scrap iron can we resolve the strained situation in raw materials and normalize steel production at a high level. All domains and units of the national economy should discover all sources of scrap iron and should continuously carry out the work of collecting old and scrap iron as a mass movement. The relevant sectors should thoroughly establish measures to smoothly ensure the increasing demand for refractory materials and (?electrodes).

The current plenary session put forth the task of firmly organizing the light metal production bases as an important issue. The State Administration Council and relevant sectors should rapidly develop the light metal raw materials that are abundant in our country and organize new and modern light metal production bases in places with bright prospects. They should actively support the work of constructing bases for producing various raw materials and subsidiary raw materials required for the production of light metals.

There are many problems that we should resolve in the struggle to occupy the heights of steel indicated by the party. These tasks are assigned to scientists and technicians. Scientists and technicians in the sectors of scientific research and the metallurgical industry should make all efforts to resolve scientific and technological problems arising in the development of the nation's metallurgical industry, being worthy scientists and technicians of the era of struggle, and deeply realizing the importance of the mission assigned them.

Scientists and technicians in these sectors should constantly enhance the quality and level of technology and work by thoroughly establishing the traits of revolutionary study and should put forth and perfect many new technological renovation plans by strengthening the creative cooperation with workers, thus actively introducing them into production.

The pending issues for scientists and technicians are to modernize the existing metallurgical furnaces by improving them on the basis of the chuche-type position, to strengthen the scientific and technological research work in order to resolve scientific and technological problems arising in establishing light industry production bases, and to actively accept the iron production method using fuel of our country. Thus, they should rapidly accomplish the work.

Strengthening the party's guidance is a decisive guarantee for successfully occupying the heights of steel. The party organizations in the relevant domains should introduce the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the plenary session to the party members and workers and should make them deeply realize the significance and importance of occupying the heights of steel indicated by the party so that they actively rise in the work to create productive capability with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and in the struggle to normalize production.

Party organizations should encourage the guidance functionaries to deeply mingle with the masses, who rose in the production of steel and construction, and to highly demonstrate the traits of voluntarily carrying out all works responsibly, giving priority to political work, so that they thoroughly implement the party's policy on the basis of the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Let us effect a great upsurge in production and construction by closely linking the struggle to occupy the heights of steel with the movement to create the speed of the eighties by upholding the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and by vigorously carrying out the struggle.

KIM HWAN ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY ACADEMY RALLY

SK131400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] A rally of scientists of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences to repay the gratitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty was held at the Central Workers Hall on 12 February. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people was respectfully placed in the front of the rally site.

Hung at the rally site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!"

Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and functionaries concerned were present at the rally, along with scientists of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences. The rally began with a chorus of the Song of Marshal Kim Il-song.

At the rally, Yun Po-chil, president of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences, reported the following:

[Begin recording] Today, under the circumstances in which all people of the country are vigorously struggling to bring about new upsurges in all areas of the revolution and construction by upholding the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year's address and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, we are holding this rally of scientists of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences to repay the gratitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty.

On 6 February, though he was extremely busy in rendering guidance over the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, the great leader personally inspected the vinal suits and knitwear produced through the research of the scientists of the Textile Research Institute of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences. The great leader was extremely pleased and extended gratitude to the scientists of the Textile Research Institute, which was more than they deserved. [applause]

At the same time, when he was briefed on the solution of the problem of corn (?cakes), the fatherly leader said that fine research work had been done. Then, he assigned the honorable task of universalizing the results of the research throughout the nation.

Saying that scientific research is important work deciding the prosperity and development of the country and its technological development, the great leader presented, as the first agenda item of the plenary session, the question of accelerating the technological revolution, and then again on 7 February, in the presence of the participants in the plenary session, said that the achievements of the researchers of the Academy of Light Industrial Sciences, who upheld the party's policy of the technological revolution is carrying out scientific research work with domestic resources, were indeed great. He warmly said that he extends gratitude, in the name of the plenary session of the party Central Committee. [applause]



Such warm love and consideration of the great leader are another display of the special trust in our scientific research functionaries, and of the expectations with regard to them. At the same time, they are a reflection of the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan and his great expectation of making the level of the light industry and science and technology of the country reach the advanced level of the world in a short period. [end recording]

Continuing his report, the speaker emotionally noted the lavish love and consideration which the respected and beloved leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il give to scientists. He went on to add:

[Begin recording] Today, our scientists and technicians are facing the heavy but honorable task of solving the urgent scientific and technological problems for the epochal improvement of the people's standard of living by upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader in his new year's address and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must continuously pay deep attention to upgrading the people's lives again this year.

All scientists must wage vigorous struggles to materialize the policy of making the people's economy a chuche-type, modernized, and scientific economy, and must resolve, in a concentrated manner, the scientific and technological question that is presented in saving resources and material to the utmost, upgrading the quality of manufactured goods, and increasing production by having existing plants and enterprises throughout the country actively adopt new technology.

All scientists must produce various sorts of high-quality cloth, including vinal fabric and tetron, and vinyl fabric with good elasticity by continuously strengthening the work of conducting research on a vinal, a chuche fabric, and must provide the people with high-quality daily necessities and groceries by introducing the results of research on corn (?cakes) in grain processing plants and all sectors that use corn. Our scientists must endlessly upgrade their scientific and theoretical ability by thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study habit and by studying [word indistinct] through (?self-instruction) with the high-level realization that they must serve the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people with science and technology. We must endlessly train and revolutionize ourselves, and more sincerely carry out the revolutionary task before us with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through quagmires. We must also repay the high political trust and favor of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty by always maintaining the position of vigilance and mobilization in response to the situation that was promoted and by establishing the traits of working and living in a militant manner at any time and any place. [end recording]

Following reports, a debate on resolutions took place at the meeting.

#### MINING CONVEYER BELT LINE OPERATES SUCCESSFULLY

SK122210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- The large, long-distance belt conveyer line installed in the Unyul ore mine, an iron ore production base on the West Coast of Korea, is paying off profusely. The conveyer line stretching far into the sea from the mine has carried tens of millions of tons of scraped earth in the past 10 years or so since June 1975.

The moving of mountains of scraped earth at the mine has brought into being several modern opencast tiers and effected a new turn in ore production.

Two islets several kilometres off the land have been linked with it and it will not be long before the third islet is linked. Several thousand hectares of arable land will appear in the area. This great turn has been brought by the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Considerate of the fact that the removal of scraped earth decides production at the Unyul ore mine, he set forth a plan to install a large, long-distance belt conveyer line. Before drawing up a detailed plan for the project, he sent an official to the mine to get a first-hand knowledge of conditions there.

The officials had thought the conveyer line would be built from the youth pit to the coast. Even in that case, a tunnel nearly 300 metres long would have to be driven and the transmission lines would have to be laid across a steep mountain from a spot more than 60 kilometres away. Besides, a large crushing plant and motor rooms would have to be built. It was really an enormous project.

The officials lacked confidence, discouraged by those mathematic calculations. Saying that we had the inexhaustible creative talent and strength of the heroic working class, Comrade Kim Chong-il inspired them with confidence and indicated a concrete direction and ways for laying the conveyer line. He gave instructions to lay the belt conveyer straight to an islet in the area sea beyond the shore and line many islets each other. And he unfolded a grand blueprint for blocking off the sea and reclaiming wide tracts of land. Then he provided the builders with all conditions for the project.

When the builders were puzzled over knotty technical problems, he sent competent technicians and precious technical books to find a solution. When the project was started to lay the transmission line in the area inaccessible to trucks, he sent helicopters to carry pylons.

As a result, a large, long-distance belt conveyer line fully automated was installed in a half year or so in a distance of 4.6 kilometres from the mine to an islet.

Comrade Kim Chong-il personally organized the work of generalizing the example of Unyul in installing the belt conveyer line throughout the country, thereby bringing good fruition.

A large, long-distance belt conveyer line extending over 10 kilometres from the cutting face several thousand feet deep to the ore dressing plant was built at the Komdok general mining enterprise to increase the transport capacity ten times. Over ten long-distance belt conveyer lines were installed in the Anju District coal mining complex to undertake over 70 percent of carriage. The long-distance belt-conveyer lines were also built at many other units of mining industry including the Musan mining complex, the Yonggyang mine, the Sangonong mine and the Sunchon district coal mining complex, which all play a big role.

PROJECTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION CAPACITY ACCELERATED

SK131536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 13 (KCNA) -- Projects for increasing production capacity is going on briskly in many domains of the national economy in response to the decisions of the 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex has entered a full scale stage. The builders are registering renovative successes every day in building roughing shops Nos 5 and 6 and the oxygen plant, the main targets of the second-stage expansion projects. Meanwhile, furnace No 1 and the sintering furnace are being reconstructed and expanded on the modern line.

The builders there have already disposed of a total of 26,000 tons of dismantled materials including 4,000 tons of steel structures and concrete structures in their full-dressed work from the middle of January. Now they are working miracles every day in assembling the structures of the furnace and continuous sintering furnace.

When this project is finished, the capacity of the furnace will increase to 100 cubic metres and all the production processes including raw material feeding, blowing, ventilation and the disposal of slag will be automated and the cyclic sintering furnace will be remodelled into a continuous sintering furnace.

A project is in full swing at the Chollima steel complex for installing a 10,000 ton power press. It is a vast project involving the construction of many buildings including the main press shop of tens of thousands of square metres in floor space and assembling of more than 800 units of equipment. Now, the builders are removing thousands of cubic metres of earth, every day, overcoming cold weather.

The Musan mining complex in January completed the ore dropping chute system No 2 of overburden conveyers Nos 4 and 5. They are now hastening the construction of the tailings settling basin and the overburden conveyor No 3 of ore dropping chute No 3.

A project to increase the production capacity 50 percent is progressing at fast pace at the Tanchon Magnesia factory.

Full-scale expansion projects are under way also at the Hungnam fertilizer complex, the Yongyang and Sangnong mines, mines in the Western district, the Anju district coal mining complex, and coal mines under the Northern District General Bureau of Coal Industry.



KIM YONG-SAM CONFRONTS POLICE BLOCKING CPD OFFICE

SK131206 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 13 February, Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser of the New Korea Democratic Party, (NKDP), and cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], entered into a state of confrontation with the police blocking the entrance of the CPD office, located in Sosomun, Seoul.

Arriving at the CPD office after attending an expanded meeting of NKDP executive members and paying a visit to the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-dong, adviser Kim came out to the police cordon line in front of his office and declared, at around 1140, that he would continue standing there indefinitely until the police lifted the cordon.

He told the policemen, who were standing in front of him, not saying a word: Report to your superiors that I will stand here until such a time as I can go into my office freely.

Police Search Conducted

SK140114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Police last night moved into the headquarters of two opposition groups and searched for the lists of those who signed a petition calling for constitutional changes. The signers are suspected of violating the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations.

A group of about 20 plainclothesmen, armed with court-issued warrants, entered the head office of the Council of Promotion of Democracy (CPD) in Sodaemun, downtown Seoul, shortly after 7 p.m. in search for the list and other related documents. It was not immediately known how many names are on the list.

Led by Yu Pyong-ku, chief of Namdaemun Police Station, they searched eight rooms of the CPD. Police also entered the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party at about 10:50 p.m. The search of the two offices continued through early this morning.

The warrants, issued by judge No Yong-po of the Seoul District Criminal Court at 5:10 p.m., regard the signature collection as a "rally which is feared to stir an immense degree of social unrest." Thus the sign-in drive is in violation of the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations, the writs say.

The search-seizure writs were issued against Hwang Myong-su, CPD chief secretary, and No Kyong-kyu, chief of the NKDP's general affairs bureau. The warrants will remain in force until Feb. 17. The warrants allow investigators to conduct searches even during evening hours.

According to the writ issued against the main opposition party, a total of 122 persons, including 41 lawmakers, gave their signatures in support of revisions of the Constitution. Law-enforcement authorities were expected to investigate 81 of those who signed the petition calling for constitutional amendments. Prosecution sources said that none of the 41 NKDP legislators would be put into police custody because they are entitled to file a motion for constitutional changes within the National Assembly.

It became inevitable, the sources said, for police to enter the head offices of the NKDP and CPD in search of signature books because they refused to hand in the papers to police.

Before they entered the offices, police held and questioned several members of the NKDP and CPD to check how preparations for the signature campaign had been made and who had actually signed their names. Riot police surrounded the building which housed the two opposition groups to prevent their members from entering for the second consecutive day.

#### SOCIALIST PARTY LAUNCHES SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK140141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Social Democratic Party, led by its chairman Kim Chol launched its own signature-collecting campaign for the revision of the Constitution Wednesday, according to party spokesman Sin Tae-ho, yesterday. Sin said that the Socialist party will get signatures from the party officers and all members, numbering about 30,000. "The signature-collecting drive, a natural right of the people, will continue until signatures from some one million people have been obtained in a democratic and peaceful way," he said.

#### DJP REJECTS NKDP PROPOSAL FOR SPECIAL SESSION

SK140122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will not accept the demand by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to immediately convene a special National Assembly session.

DJP secretary general Chon Sun-ok said yesterday, "It is clear that the NKDP intends to launch a political offensive in the Assembly on the government's due application of law against the opposition party's illegal activities. Therefore we will not accept it." He said the NKDP insists on opening the Assembly session, not for the purpose of dealing with pending political issues, but to launch attacks against the rightful execution of law on the party's sign-in movement.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK140529 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-ki has said that the signature campaign sought recently by the opposition party and by some off-stage circles will be dealt with sternly at any price, because it is an illegal act creating social instability.

In a statement released today, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that the motivation and objective of the signature campaign launched recently by a certain political party and by some off-stage organizations are for the purpose of disturbing the order of the constitutional government by instigating the people.

He said: The opposition party and some off-stage personages are trying to create an unfortunate situation such as the discontinuation of the constitutional government and the overthrowing of the system by disrupting national consensus and creating disorder by dint of the strength of the masses through the illegal street struggle of staging the signature campaign and instigating and mobilizing the complainers among the students, workers, and religious figures. Thus, the government responsible for safeguarding the state law order has no choice but to firmly counter the illegal signature campaign.



Justice Minister Kim went on to add: It is the fundamental duty of the government to maintain social stability by preventing the political instability that can be created by the reckless discussion of the current Constitution and by the expectation of its rescission. Thus, in the future as well, the government will sternly counter and heavily punish all illegal acts related to the signature campaign in its initial stage in accordance with the law.

Justice Minister Kim said: The Constitution clearly defines that any proposal over the present Constitution can be made only by the president or by the majority of the national assemblymen. Nevertheless, an illegal act is being committed in staging the signature campaign on the pretext of the people's right to petition defined in the Constitution.

Minister Kim continued: The current petition law limits the subject of petition only to the establishment, amendment, and rescission of laws, orders, and regulations. This notwithstanding, some circles contend that the so-called signature campaign is a part of the exercise of the people's right to petition. This is an entirely groundless assertion, ignoring the law. Therefore, the signature campaign is an act ignoring the procedure and method defined by the Constitution, and can never be tolerated, because it is a kind of concealed violence.

In conclusion, Minister Kim urged the people to be watchful over, and not to be deceived by the reckless act of those rash personages trying to reject and distort the judicial steps to implement state laws because of political reasons, and to take the lead in defending the order of the constitutional government and to actively cooperate for the successful realization of the historic change of power and as well as for the successful 1988 Olympics.

#### FIRST U.S. ARMAMENTS ARRIVE FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT-86'

SK140152 Seoul The KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Approximately 50,000 tons of military equipment was sealifted by a U.S. naval ship from the continental United States to Pusan yesterday for the annual ROK-U.S. joint and combined training exercise 'Team Spirit-86'.

It was first shipment of American military cargo from outside Korea for the exercise. The sealifted included 1,200 vehicles, 14 Black Hawk helicopters and other equipment.

They were brought from Tacoma, Wash., by a Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessel, the U.S. naval ship Regulus. The ship is one of eight fast sealift ships owned by the U.S. Navy and operated under long-term charter. Also here from the continental United States for 'Team Spirit-86' is the advance party of the American troops.

A total of 431 advance personnel from I Corps at Fort Lewis will set up base camps and make other preparations for the later arrival of the main body of corps' participants in the field training maneuvers. They arrived here Tuesday [11 February].

The second shipment is to arrive at the port in Pohang today. The PFC Williams, the second ship, will carry the cargo for U.S. Marine Corps units which will be deploying from Okinawa, Japan, for the exercise.

A total of about 300,000 tons of military equipment is to be sealifted from the U.S. military bases in the Pacific and Asian region and the mainland United States before the field training maneuvers begin late next month.

'Team Spirit-86' was kicked off Monday [10 February] and is to be conducted through late April. But the field training operations, including river-crossing, amphibious landing, mock tank battles and naval operations, will take place next month.

The participants from the United States will number about 60,000, including about 39,000 now stationed here in Korea. The remaining military personnel will be brought in over the next few weeks by air and sea from the United States and U.S. bases in Asia and the Pacific area.

#### CHON STRESSES STRENGTHENED GUARD AGAINST NORTH PLOTS

SK140128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Chechon, Chungchongbuk-do -- President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday stressed the nation should enhance its guard against terrorism and other subversive acts by north Korea. He noted that Pyongyang might resort to terrorism and other provocative means to obstruct Seoul's successful staging of the Asian Games this year and the Olympics in 1988.

Chon said, "The next three years until the Olympics are the most crucial period for the security of our nation. We should guard against infiltration attempts by armed north Korean agents, subversive acts by spies lurking in our society and terrorism that might be launched by foreigners instigated by Pyongyang."

The President gave the instructions after receiving a briefing from Gov. No Kon-il on major policy programs for the province this year. He also said the nation should take advantage of the two international sports events to become an advanced country.

In order to do so, Chon noted, the nation should firmly establish social stability and order. He warned, "The establishment of social stability and legal order is more important than anything else. Regardless of their positions, people launching undemocratic group activities in disregard of law shall be severely handled."

President Chon also told Gov. No to fully consider regional characteristics in working out development projects for the province. He then stressed that public officials should closely cooperate with farmers to help them produce good crops again this year. He also said that regardless of the drop in international oil prices, the people should not loosen efforts to conserve energy. The President also instructed the provincial officials to pay more attention to sanitary conditions at restaurants.

#### KIM YONG-SAM CALLS FOR LEADER'S 'SMART POLITICS'

SK130053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 4

[text] The main opposition NDP held a ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the Feb 12 elections at the party headquarters yesterday. Party President Rep Yi Min-u said in an address, "The Feb 12 general elections was a revolution through election in which democratic forces triumphed." He said "The current regime holding fast to the indirect election of the president to the last is suppressing our demand that the election formula be revised in a democratic way."

Kim Yong-sam, permanent adviser of the party, said, "The people do not exist for the '86 Asiad and '88 Olympics, but the two events exist for the people. The people are yearning to see the national leader show 'smart politics' by learning the virtue of stepping down," he claimed.

Leading officers of the ruling DJP said yesterday that the NDP should not distort the public opinion manifested by the poll held a year ago.

Rep Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary general, said, "We have accepted the election result as an expression of the public desire for steady development amid stability." "We, therefore, have worked for the improvement of individual members as well as social and economic stability throughout the past year," he said.

"However, the NDP, refusing to admit the election results humbly, is attempting to distort the public opinion," he argued. He also claimed that the NDP should prepare for the next election, keeping in mind the meaning of the number of parliamentary seats it obtained in the Feb 12 election.

#### EXPORTS ACCOUNT FOR 38 PERCENT OF ECONOMY IN 1985

SK120805 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 12 (YONHAP) -- Korea's exports accounted for 38 percent of the national economy last year, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) reported Tuesday.

Last year, 2.32 million people were engaged in the export business, which accounts for 15.6 percent of the total employment in Korea. In 1984, by comparison, 16 percent of the total work force in Korea was employed in export industries.

Korea's merchandise exports, which totaled 30.27 million U.S. dollars, accounted for 78 percent of the nation's total revenue earned overseas last year, the KTA added.

Due to declining trade, Korea's foreign exchange earning ratio fell to 65 percent last year, from 65.7 percent in 1984.



39TH UNION DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED 12 FEBRUARY

## President's Message to People

BK121241 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1005 GMT 12 Feb 86

["Message from U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, SRUB, to the 39th Union Day celebrations, 1986, read by U Tun Yi, representative of the State Council, at the Union Day rally in Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon on 12 February"]

[Text] Esteemed national people: Union Day anniversaries are being celebrated with political objectives aimed at eternally strengthening national unity, perpetuating the Union, and developing the lives of all the people of the nation. I extend my greetings with warmth and high regards to all nationalities on this 39th Union Day anniversary which is being celebrated with such noble traditions. It is the goal of all the nationalities to perpetuate the state and build a prosperous socialist society. In trying to attain this goal through the strength of national unity, there have been successes and achievements in the socioeconomic fields.

Our country, the SRUB, is where all nationalities live together, and we must constantly strive to make the unity of the nationalities everlasting to ensure that the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country last forever. All the nationalities firmly believe that a strong Union spirit is vital in anti-imperialist and national independence struggles and in building a socialist society. Thus, all the nationalities should continue to strive with an increasing momentum and with a strong Union spirit to make the state last forever and to make it prosperous.

The socialist economic system is practiced and implemented with the aim of meeting as much as possible the social, food, clothing, and shelter needs in the country. As a socialist economy is a planned economy, it is being implemented through yearly, 4-yearly, short-term, and long-term economic plans. Today, the Fourth 4-Year Plan is about to end and the Fifth 4-Year Plan will soon be implemented. The primary objective of the Fifth 4-Year Plan is to make arrangements to keep the targets of the 20-Year Long-term plan in sight and actual economic tasks (?fair and equal) while boosting production. Participation of the people is vital in achieving this objective. Political conditions are stable in the country while the organizational work is also extensive and effective. If we can make the unified force derived from political and organizational work to participate more actively and with greater vigor in the economic tasks, greater economic successes will be achieved in the same manner as the successes achieved in the political and organizational fields. Thus, all the nationalities should participate with vigor and alertness when the entire people are systematically mobilized and assigned respective economic tasks to ensure that the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan is a success.

While a prosperous socialist society is being built through the unity of the nationalities, there have been destructive works, such as the propagation of false rumors through publications and whispering campaigns which affect and disrupt the rule of law; economic misconduct; and moral depravity which goes against national culture and traditions. Moreover, in some border areas, armed insurgents are causing disturbances. While efforts are being made to eliminate such above- and underground subversive activities through organizational and administrative work, the armed forces are upholding their good traditions and joining hands with the people to eradicate the insurgents. Thus, for the sake of peace in the country, we must eliminate all saboteurs with the strength of national unity.

I therefore urge all the nationalities to unitedly carry out in concert the tasks aimed at realizing all the political objectives of the 39th Union Day.

## U Sein Lwin Opens Seminar

BK120638 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1345 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Opening speech by U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council and Seminar Presiding Chairman, at the 39th Union Day Seminar held on 11 February at Rangoon's Kyaikkasan Grounds -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed delegates of national groups and guests: First of all, I would like to welcome the delegates of the national groups from the states and divisions to the 39th Union Day seminar on behalf of the State Council and the Central organs of power.

The party and the workers and peasants organizations, and various levels of state organs are urged to carry out their respective tasks in implementing the socialist economic system through planning. The national groups are to actively participate in the plan implementation tasks and to contribute to realizing the targets of the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan. Yearly economic plans are being implemented to reach the three major goals -- the doubling of the peoples' standard of living; the progressive transformation of the country from an agriculture society to an industrialized society based on agriculture through systematic planning; and the development of effective socialist production relations. Three of the 4-year economic plans have been implemented and one more yearly plan for this period has yet to be implemented. While some tasks were completed in accordance with the target, during the implementation of these yearly plans, some tasks were not accomplished. During this period, various class and mass organizations and people's councils at various levels were firmly established and socialist democratic machinery was put into operation. This is a clear indication of a stable political situation and effective organization.

It is necessary for these firmly established political and organizational forces composed of party and state organs and class and mass organizations to participate actively and to concentrate on economic tasks to improve economic enterprises. Necessary programs should be laid down to systematically organize these political and organizational forces and the capabilities of the people in the entire country and to allocate duties for these economic tasks. While the capabilities of the people are being effectively applied in economic tasks, it is necessary for all national groups to contribute to the successful implementation of the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan.

Delegates: Next, I would like to speak on the issue of exposing and annihilating all subversive elements through the strength of national unity to achieve peace and tranquillity in the state. At this seminar, I spoke earlier on the need for cooperation between organizations concerned and the indigenous people in working for the perpetuation and prosperity of the state and the economic development of the country. These tasks are aimed at the mental and physical wellbeing of the indigenous people will bring benefits at present as well as create good conditions for the future.

We should all be aware that while constructive tasks for the indigenous people are being carried out in unison, both overt and underground subversive elements are still taking every opportunity to engage in destructive activities. These subversive elements are taking every opportunity to exploit racial and religious issues to foment unrest, to shatter national unity, and to undermine the law and order situation. Party organizations should strive to detect subversive activities in advance and deal with such activities through organizational strength. The people's council should use management means in dealing resolutely and effectively with these subversive activities. The people should take care not to fall prey to the tricks and wiles of the subversive elements and contribute to peace and tranquillity and the maintenance of law and order in their local areas.

While efforts are being made for the economic development of the people through economic plans, elements who want to restore landlords and the exploitative capitalist economic system are resorting to various means to disrupt the distribution of goods and commerce. They engage in smuggling to evade paying tax and revenues to the state and use the black money in their hands to destabilize prices. Because of these activities, the first session of the Fourth People's Assembly had to promulgate a law on demonetization of the 100-kyat, 50-kyat, and 20-kyat currency notes. When the moneyed class resorted to unscrupulous means, the State Council had no other choice but to declare a decree which had the same effect as law in dealing with unscrupulous practices in the exchange of demonetized notes.

Such reactionary practices as misappropriation of state and cooperatives property, taking bribes for self-gain, and irresponsible use of one's position to seek self-interest amount to destructive acts that undermine the people's interests. The party and state have issued directives on the elimination of these destructive acts and action is being taken through organizational means against (?misconduct) for economic reasons. Party members and public servants are urged to observe party regulations and existing laws and to maintain proper conduct. People are urged not to encourage economic misconduct and reactionary acts and should report such economic misconduct and reactionary acts in a timely and accurate manner. The responsible organizations should take the necessary action when the people have done their duty in exposing these acts.

The people's armed forces have been jointly fighting with the people against the underground insurgents, and success is being achieved in the drive to eliminate insurgency. The insurgents, under pressure from the armed forces and the people, are facing such difficulties on all fronts that they have to resort to spreading rumors, seeking support, terror, and conspiracy. It is necessary for the people's armed forces and the people to work jointly in crushing and removing the destructive insurgents. Only when the country is free from the danger of underground and overt insurgency, can development tasks for peace and the prosperity of the indigenous people be accelerated. As the campaign to eliminate all kinds of subversive elements is in the people's interests, it is necessary for the people to participate with awareness and unity. They must be able to distinguish constructive tasks from destructive acts and continue to strive with national unity for the national construction tasks and elimination of destructive acts.

#### U Sein Lwin Closing Speech

BK121141 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1450 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text of "closing address" delivered by U Sein Lwin, State Council secretary and presiding chairman of the 39th Union Day Seminar held at Saya San Hall at Kyaikkasan Grounds in Rangoon on 11 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed delegates of the national groups: We have been laying down economic plans so as to provide better food, clothing, and shelter and meet other social needs of the nationals. In the very near future we shall be implementing the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan, and I have already discussed at the beginning of the seminar the tasks that all the national people will have to carry out in a concerted manner to ensure that the targets of that plan are fully met.

Delegates of the national groups have discussed the efforts undertaken in their respective states and divisions to achieve economic development. In their discussions, the delegates from Kachin State, Rakhine State, and Pegu and Magwe Divisions offered suggestions aimed at improving the agricultural sector -- the state's main economic sector. They discussed the construction of irrigation canals and dams and other services relating to the utilization and conservation of water.



On irrigation and dams in rural areas, I understand that 28 irrigation channels and dams were built in Kachin State in the period prior to the Fourth 4-Year Economic Plan. A further 35 irrigation projects at a cost of more than 2.4 million kyat was undertaken in that region within the Fourth 4-Year Plan period.

In Rakhine State, a feasibility study to conserve fresh water was carried out in 1983. The study revealed that fresh water reservoirs could be constructed in Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Mrauk-u, and Minbya townships. I understand that a detailed feasibility study is being carried out at Hmai stream in Kyauktaw township and at Yan stream in Mrauk-u township -- two of several fresh water streams in Rakhine State -- to build dams. If the projects are feasible, the department concerned will begin implementing the projects in the Fifth 4-Year Economic Plan. It is my understanding that a total of 22 dams for flood prevention, 2 sluices, and 24 rural irrigation channels have been completed in Rakhine State. In 1985-86 an additional allocation of 2.8 million kyat was made to complete 10 more rural irrigation projects. It will be necessary for the Rakhine State People's Council and the responsible organizations to make a careful study to prevent losses and waste when machinery is utilized in the irrigation projects.

Under the Sittang Delta project, a study has already been carried out to tap the torrents from the mountains in the eastern parts of Pegu Division to use them for irrigation purposes. Plans have also been drafted to build dams on several streams. We have also constructed the North Nawin dam in the western part of Pegu Division. Moreover the (Schwemin) dam is to be completed in 1985-86 as part of the arrangements to continue building dams. I understand that the South Nawin dam project will also begin in the same period.

Regarding the suggestion of the delegate of Magwe Division in connection with the handling of waters left behind by river tides, I have been given to understand that at (Myit-nge hna-thwe) in Myede township and at Sale and Sakhan-nge in Saw township the groundwork for irrigation channels to supplement the distribution of water by pumps was completed last December, and that construction and brickwork for the channels are continuing. The department concerned is endeavoring to complete the projects on schedule in 1985-86.

In Magwe-Sagu township, the water [word indistinct] and distribution project was completed in 1984-85. I understand that work is being done in coordination with people's councils concerned to improve farmland and water channels so that water available in the region can be fully utilized for cultivation.

Next, I will deal with the suggestions of the delegates of Mon State and Irrawaddy Division on reclamation of fallow and virgin land. In Paung, Thaton, and Bilin townships of Mon State, I understand that more than 10,000 acres of virgin and fallow land have been reclaimed, and they are now being used to cultivate rubber, peanut, and seasonal crops.

The departments concerned will be making field studies to reclaim virgin and fallow land for state cultivation purposes between Thanbyuzayat and Ye townships.

I understand that there are more than 1 million acres of virgin and fallow land in Irrawaddy Division. In order to reclaim this land and prevent sea water from entering certain areas, the Lower Burma Paddy Development Project Phase I and Phase II have been carried out. The first phase was completed in September 1985, and almost 200,000 acres were protected from sea water. In addition, almost 70,000 acres of virgin and fallow land have been reclaimed. The Phase II project is scheduled to be completed in 1987-88 after which it is estimated that almost 140,000 acres will be protected from sea water, while about 45,000 acres of fallow and virgin land will be reclaimed.

Burma is an agricultural-based country. Efforts are therefore being made not only to increase yield per acre but also to expand cultivation. Today there are more than 20 million acres under cultivation, and about 25 million acres can yet be reclaimed for cultivation purposes.

Delegates from Kayah State, Rakhine State, and Pegu Division offered suggestions regarding timber extraction, forest preservation, and conservation. The Kayah State delegate said we should find ways to stop the situation in which responsible officials, who are to supervise the settlement of bills upon receipt of the timber extracted, are never in the field. The delegate said this could lead to the destruction of forests. The practice of settling payments on receipt of extracted timber is employed only in certain limited areas, only temporarily, and only because of security reasons. Regarding the suggestions of the delegates of Rakhine State and Pegu Division on conservation of forests and prevention of forest destruction, I have been given to understand that the department concerned is working according to plans.

Regarding shrimp and fisheries, the delegate from Tenasserim Division gave suggestions to expand production and to improve certain conditions. Tenasserim Division, Irrawaddy Division, and Rakhine State are the key areas for shrimp and fish production. If we can improve the fresh and sea water shrimp and fishery work as well as the coastal and deep-sea trawling systematically and effectively in these regions, it will greatly benefit both the local and export trades. The local populace of these regions will enjoy greater income and so will the state if the fisheries production is managed systematically between the state, cooperatives, and private sector.

At this point I have to stress that it will be essential to stop greedy people who for the sake of individuals or their families are (?engaging) in smuggling fish and shrimp, which are (?abundant) because of the country's climatic and natural conditions. With the interests of the state and the people in mind, the party, councils, and organizations concerned should study the prevailing situation and make suggestions so that conditions will improve. While exposing and taking action against smuggling activities with the help of the local populace, it is essential to make effective use of the productive forces, such as the fishery workers, trawlers, fishing nets, fuel oil, and so forth.

The delegates from Kayah State, Rakhine State, and Tenasserim Division offered suggestions regarding industries. The Kayah State delegate said there was a lack of machinery spare parts at the marble factory. I have been given to understand that the corporation concerned, which has imported spare parts on the basis of allotted funds, is proportionately distributing them to the factories under it according to their needs. I understand that arrangements have been made to send certain spare parts imported under the 1984-85 funds to the marble factory. In Rakhine State, a feasibility study is being conducted to set up a pulp and paper factory with a production capacity of 100 tons daily near (Kyemaw) village in Sandoway township because of availability of wood and bamboo in the region.

In Tenasserim Division, oil mills are being set up under the palm oil project. Tentative and long-term arrangements have been made so as to utilize the mills at their full capacity and to stop waste and losses. The Agriculture Corporation plans to build two oil mills to extract palm oil from Yebyu and Launglon townships, while the Ministry of Industry-I plans to construct two more mills for palm oil produced in Kawthaung and Tenasserim Townships. I understand that five temporary oil mills have been set up in 1985 in Yabyu, Launglon, Tenasserim, and Kawthaung townships so that palm oil produced in the meantime is not wasted.

The delegate from Kachin State offered suggestions to expand jade production while stopping jade smuggling activities. Similarly, the delegates from Karen State and Tenasserim Division also asked for action to stop mineral smuggling.

Authorities concerned are undertaking security measures to stop illegal jade mining and smuggling activities in Kachin State. Jade and minerals are the treasure of our state, and therefore notifications have been issued to offer appropriate rewards to people and organizations who offer information and make arrests in connection with illegal mining and smuggling. The economic insurgents as well as armed rebels are smuggling goods out of the country with only their own interests in mind. In order to combat and eliminate such illicit activities, it will be necessary for people in wards and townships to inform the authorities concerned about the blackmarketeers. Backed with the information supplied by the people, organizations concerned must take effective action.

Regarding communications discussed by the delegates from Kachin State, Chin State, and Magwe Divisions, I have been given to understand that the Shwebo-Myitkyina road and the Shwegu-Katha road mentioned by the Kachin State delegate are about to be completed because the department concerned is working according to plans. In Chin State, the Mindat-Matupi road, the [name indistinct] road, the Kale-Falam road, and the Gangaw-Haka road are being constructed. I have been given to understand that the groundwork has been completed and both heavy and light vehicles are using them in (?good) weather. Certain roads are being improved upon to make them all-weather roads. Arrangements are being made to continue the work during the Fifth 4-Year Plan.

The Bassein-Monywa road is also being built with plans to develop the western areas of Irrawaddy Division. I have been given to understand that the Bassein-Monywa road will run through Magwe Division, and there are Kama, Minhla, Ngape, Sedoktara, Saw, Htilin, and Pauk near the road. Arterial roads -- the Minbu-Ngape road from Ngape, Salin-Sedoktara road from Sedoktara, the [name indistinct]-Saw-Kanpetlet road from Saw township, the Pakkoku-Pauk-Htilin from Htilin and Pauk -- are now connected with the Bassein-Monywa road. Some of these roads are all-weather roads while the other roads are constantly under maintenance and renovation every (?year). The department concerned is willing to provide expertise in choosing the route and in building (?unpaved) roads if the townships nearby wish to build with the help of the people roads connecting the Bassein-Monywa road.

Communications is vital not only to national unity but also for economic development. For this very reason, road and bridge projects have been undertaken ever since the Revolutionary Council took over. As road construction projects involve heavy costs, the maintenance of roads and bridges should be the responsibility of not only the department concerned but also the local populace. Only then will the people be looking after the roads that belong to them.

Esteemed delegates of the national groups: All of those present here would like to see national unity strengthened and the economy develop further, and the entire people would also like to see these results. While we are undertaking these constructive tasks, destructive elements both above- and underground who do not wish to see the peace and prosperity of the entire people are carrying out all sorts of subversive work. Therefore, for the sake of peace and prosperity, we must eliminate all destructive elements with the strength of the people. I stated the tasks to do this at the opening of the seminar. Delegates present have already discussed the measures taken in their own regions to eliminate the destructive elements. In order to eradicate these elements, arrangements must be made in each region to win the supportive strength of the people. In "white" areas devoid of insurgency, tasks to build "hardcore" areas to prevent insurgents from infiltrating must be carried out effectively and extensively.

In "hardcore" areas, efforts must be made to ensure the morale of the people becomes higher and stronger, economic conditions better and firmer, and the rule of law and order more effective. At the same time, the aboveground destructive elements must be exposed and eliminated through organizational and administrative means. In areas where insurgents are active, the good tradition of the armed forces keeping in constant touch with and cooperating with the people must be maintained while the task to eradicate insurgency must be extended and advanced.



DELEGATION DISCUSSES TALKS WITH U.S. ON FARM ACT

BK121451 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reported that the department yesterday received a report from the Thai delegation led by the permanent secretary of the Commerce Ministry on talks with high ranking officials in the United States on the impact of the U.S. food security act on Thai rice exports. The report says:

1. On 10 February, the Thai delegation held talks with high-ranking U.S. officials -- the under secretary of agriculture, the deputy director of Foreign Agricultural service, and representatives from the U.S. Departments of State and of Commerce. The U.S. officials explained that other mechanisms related to implementing the act, such as world market price and U.S. rice export subsidy, will also have to be taken into consideration.

2. The U.S. authorities told the Thai delegation that the U.S. government is aware of Thailand's concern and agreed to Thailand's request to report to the latter on any decision made by the U.S. authorities. It will also consider any suggestions by Thailand.

3. The Thai delegation told the United States that the Thai Government had not subsidized Thai rice exports. It also told the U.S. authorities that the practice of price cutting through subsidies to their respective exporters will only be detrimental to the interests of both nations.

4. Thai ambassador to the United States M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, who was a member of the Thai delegation at the talks with the U.S. authorities, hosted a dinner for the Thai delegation and senior U.S. officials the same evening so as to enable both parties to become acquainted and exchange views.

5. The Thai delegation is also scheduled to meet senior officials of the U.S. State Department and the Department of Commerce during their current visit to the United States.

THE NATION VIEWS REAGAN AID REQUEST LEVELS

BK140155 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The Reagan administration has asked Congress for an increase of U.S.\$23 million in security assistance to Thailand next year, an informed source told THE NATION. The source said that the U.S. government recently submitted a request for an increase in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) funding for Thailand from \$80.5 million this year to \$103.5 million next year. At the same time, the administration also asked Congress to increase concessionality in the U.S. security aid package to Thailand, according to the source.

The source said that the proposed \$103.5 million will be divided into two parts: \$61 million in FMS should be provided at concessional rates of five per cent interest rate, with five-year grace and seven-year repayment period while the terms on the remaining \$42.5 million would be extended on terms providing 10-year grace and 20-year repayment of principal at the treasury rate of about 10 per cent. A senior military official said that the request to Congress in other programmes remains more or less the same. The request for assistance to Thailand for 1987 also includes \$5 million in Military Assistance Programme (MAP) for necessary equipment purchases and \$5 million in Economic Support Funds (ESP).

The request for International Military, Education and Training (IMET) funds for 1987 as part of the package was not known, but a diplomatic source said that it would amount to about \$2.2 million. The official expressed satisfaction over the better credit terms for the procurement of U.S. weapons.

The diplomatic source said that the amount requested is not final. Instead it would take a long time before the final allocation is known. "The request would be cut when it passes Congress and it also faces the Gramm-Rudman cut, which is estimated at 25 per cent next year," he said. This year, the U.S. military assistance to Thailand was earmarked for \$92.5 million, a total of \$14.3 million less than the previous year.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger is scheduled to visit Thailand during April 8-10 on his Asian tour, according to Thai officials. While in Thailand, Weinberger will hold talks with senior Thai officials and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the outstanding bilateral issues and defence cooperation. He will also visit the Thai-Kampuchean border and refugee camps. Thai officials said that during Weinberger's visit, both Thailand and the U.S. would also discuss the issue of establishment of War Reserve Stockpile (WRS) here. For the time being, officials from both sides are in the process of preparing their own detail on the condition and terms. "If need be, the two sides would hold a joint session to consider the WRS," they added.

Last October, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon signed the Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] on logistics with Weinberger during his visit to Washington. The MOU provided guidelines and procedures for the two countries to provide logistic support to one another during peacetime and period of international tension or in armed conflict involving either or both parties. The MOU does not relate to WRS, but the two countries have shown great interest in the idea.

Officials also said that Thailand and the U.S. would soon finalize the plan and location of the annual month-long joint military exercise. The Cobra Gold 86 exercise this year will be held in territorial waters near Rayong, according to an informed source.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER PROPOSES ASEAN SUMMIT

BK140355 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday called for an ASEAN summit, saying the regional grouping was like a ship without a rudder. Speaking at Ramkhamhaeng University, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said political cooperation in ASEAN was successful but economic cooperation was lacking.

Economic cooperation had not been given a high priority, he said. Economic nationalism played a dominant role in the formulation of national policies and this attitude needed to be changed.

Tourism policies of ASEAN could compliment one another but at present there were problems, said ACM Sitthi. For example, Malaysia thinks the Thai exit tax deters Thai tourists, while Thailand thinks that the tax imposed by Malaysia on Thai goods brought back by tourists is protectionist.

The Deputy Prime Minister said the six countries were on big market, and unity would strengthen ASEAN's bargaining power. Member countries would gain more through cooperative efforts than individual programmes, he said. "But before we can make any moves or diversify, we must have direction and unity in our economic policies."

The prospects for a 1987 summit now rested mostly with Malaysia, said ACM Sitthi, Singapore and Brunei had no objections while Indonesia was willing to go along with the consensus. There had also been suggestions of two summit meetings, one being ceremonial in Manila to commemorate ASEAN's 20th anniversary. ACM Sitthi said the summit could be held in Bangkok to coincide with His Majesty the King's 60th birthday celebrations. The Foreign Minister also said that the possibility of cooperation with the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation was discussed in his recent meeting with Indian External Affairs Ministry secretary Ayilan Panhapakesa Venkateswaran.

THE NATION INTERVIEWS SITTHI ON SITUATION IN SAP

BK130319 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 86 p 4

["Excerpts" of "exclusive interview" with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, caretaker leader of the Social Action Party, by unidentified reporter -- date and place not given]

[Text] Q: How do you view the ongoing trouble within your Social Action Party (SAP)?

A. As far as I have heard, the confusion has been caused by a handful of people in the party. I understand that the problems are not too difficult to overcome. Referring to a call for M.R. Khukrit Pramot to return to the top party post, I would like to say that as a matter of fact, after he tendered his resignation, I was the first person to ask him to change his mind. I asked him to stay on and, really, I would be the happiest man if he decided to make a comeback now.

Q: Can you spell out what you mean by "a few people"?

A: I mean the people who were behind the distribution of leaflets (which strongly criticized former party secretary general Phong Sarasin) and spreading ill rumours. I have checked it out and the party members with whom I talked to told me not to pay attention to it because it was the work of only a few people. They told me that they would take care of the matter. They are afraid that I might call it quits. I did not want to take over the top party post. It's the party which asked me to accept the post. I told the party members that I have no money but they said that did not matter. And then the next morning they (the party executives) appointed me acting leader. There were no other candidates, although someone nominated deputy party leader Buntheng Thongsawat. I did not jockey for the post and I accepted the caretaker post until the next party assembly in June. However, I made it clear to the party that if I were to be in charge, I have to carry out my duties in accordance with two objectives: Firstly, I will seek to bring about unity in the party. Secondly, I will try my best to ensure that the party will garner no fewer parliamentary seats in the next general elections than those won in the last general elections. If I fail, I'll certainly resign next year (when the next general elections are to be held). I have to confess that I am very much concerned over the distribution of leaflets. Such a practice is not suitable because every problem should be settled within the party. I am always willing to listen to different views.

Q: How about the call for sweeping replacement of all the SAP political appointees?

A: Well, they (the prime movers in the campaign for the sweeping changes) huddled and agreed upon the proposal before the party meeting and therefore, the outcome in the party meeting was naturally the way they wanted.



During the party meeting, I asked them (the prime movers) what if I did not pick the nominees they had proposed to meet. None of them responded to my statement. In the other hand, I sounded out the opinions of the political appointees (most of whom are secretaries and assistant secretaries to SAP ministers). They told me there are no party regulations on the matter. It's not like the Democrat Party which has specific regulations on the question.

After four years, a Democrat minister must have his party's endorsement confirmed by a two-thirds majority while secretaries to Democrat Cabinet members are replaced every two years, according to the regulations. When they submitted the motion, Khun Wasan (Nakhon Sawan MP Wasan Intharasut) contended in the party meeting that such a motion would cause severe division because if you want a sweeping replacement, then you must have them resign en masse or force them to leave their posts. Furthermore, such a motion would cause problems between the SAP Cabinet members and the secretaries. If they refused to resign, then we would have to force them to resign. Right? And in that case, the party would certainly be split. I cannot allow that to happen. I have said that I would effect only necessary changes to boost the party reputation. I would effect a minimal change, as little as possible. Honestly, I do not wish to become deputy prime minister or party leader because I would have to shoulder a heavier burden and it's not my nature to be a target of criticism every day. I am not ambitious. Everybody is aware of this, the prime minister included.

I admit that I have no charisma or political acumen but I have virtues and fairness and I won't let anybody change my moral principles. I have worked hard for national interests. I am tired. Yesterday (Tuesday) [11 February] was the sixth anniversary of assuming the position as foreign minister. Only a few people have lasted that long. I have attained the peak point in my life. I feel I have had enough of it. My only desire (in leading SAP) now is to help our democracy take root at all levels. What I intend to do is to persuade the younger people who are vigorous, competent and popular to participate in the political life of the country. Our future is in the hands of the next generation.

Q: How will you solve the problems created by dissidents within the party?

A: Well, they have proposed a seminar to settle the conflict but I turned down the idea because we can talk the issues out. It's useless to hold a seminar because it will get nowhere near a solution and, instead, the party will be polarized as a result. I prefer the approach that we should be able to bridge the gap of understanding through frequent consultations.

If I fail to attain the two objectives, I would have to say goodbye in the party assembly in June. I mean if the party continued to divide by then. I have wasted a lot of time (healing the rift). You know, the party affairs have been quite taxing for me.

Q: How do you foresee the political situation when Parliament reconvenes in April? How do you assess the reports that a group of SAP MPs would oppose certain special decrees when the Houses debate them? Will that lead to a House dissolution or snap general elections?

A: On this score, I have contacted M.R. Khukrit. In fact, I contacted him every time I have taken action on certain issues and he has approved all my decisions. I told him before I accepted the post (as caretaker leader) that I would keep him well informed of what I was to do. I have told him that it's his party, and not mine. I have also reminded Khun Buntheng that it's his party. I am only, serving the party.

Going back to the special decree on tax package, Mr. Khukrit has made it public that he will vote for the decree and I understand that it will sail through the Houses.

The report that some 30-40 SAP MPs would vote against it has come from some people who do not understand the rationale and merits of the special decree. There is no reason why the special decree would not pass the Houses. But it is possible that the Houses reject the special decree. It depends on them on how to consider the matter. But I will not give up. I have promised to serve the party and I will do my best.

Q: How about the call for former secretary general Bunchu Rotchanasathian's return to the fold?

A: I harbour no grudges against Khun Bunchu. He can return to us anytime because he is a party member. However, it depends on the party members to decide what role Khun Bunchu will play in the party. But he cannot take over a post until the election of the new executive team in June. It will be against the party rules if he was made party leader right after his comeback.

Q: Is it true that Khun Buntheng had something to do with the confusion in the party? Have you talked with him lately?

A: Well, he gave me a call and I told him that if I travel to Chiang Mai, I would pay a courtesy call on him -- if I have time. We just have not had a good opportunity to get together. When I was in Chiang Mai, he was in Bangkok and when I am in the capital, he is in Chiang Mai.

I asked somebody whether this (confusion) has come from Phi Theng (elder brother Buntheng). He responded that he believed it was not the case. He said it probably was initiated by some low-ranking people. I really don't know who were behind it but such practice of distributing anonymous leaflets should not have been done by party members. Conflicts are in every circle but they should be kept within the circle. It's against the party discipline. If we catch the masterminds red-handed, they would probably be dismissed.

Q: How about the political scenarios when Parliament reconvenes?

A: Well, there could be more difficulties by then. There are several problematic issues like the special decree controlling commercial banks and the tax package, and the September 9 abortive coup trial.

I have heard that Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's National Democracy Party (NDP) would propose an amnesty for him during the Parliament session.

If Parliament survive the crisis in April and May, then the situation will be okay.

Q: How about the chance of a House dissolution that will lead to general elections ahead of schedule?

A: I have never heard about that from anybody even the prime minister who is one of my close friends. If snap general elections are called, everybody would have to work hard. Me too.

Q: Some people have speculated that SAP would be in a difficult position if the general elections were called now because SAP controls economic portfolios and have been under fire.

A: Well, frankly speaking, this line of thinking could be true if the situation remains as it is today.

But if they realize that the party's chances would be better if all of us in the party are united, the situation would be different.

We have resolved several major problems. We have come up with a new package of solutions to the paddy price problem. We are trying to settle trade problems and achieving targets in the economic area.

We have helped on several issues, including the tax restructure, with good cooperation from the private sector. You know, we have an economic think tank comprising prominent members from the private sector.

There are many competent and good people who want to enter our party but the outbreak of such quarrels has prompted them to have second thoughts. It depends on the developments in the next few months to determine our party performance in the next general elections. If the matter (the intra-party conflict) is not resolved over the next few months and if the House was dissolved, then the speculations you have mentioned would come true.

Well, I think if we are given enough time, we would be able to solve the problems. I am referring to national problems, and not party problems -- be it the tax structure, the oil price problem, and the unemployment problem.

Right now, we are seeking to put forward more proposals on solutions to the economic issues. For instance, I played a role in polishing the tax package. We discussed it item by item and many people were surprised why I was able to engage myself in the economic debate.

I told them from now on, we should have a long-term tax policy. We should on the one hand plug the loopholes in tax collection and on the other hand broaden our tax base. The business tax should also be reduced. The tax system should be tailored to promote investment and create jobs.

#### DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

BK080207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong yesterday discussed the Kampuchean problem with visiting Yugoslav [Deputy] Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

Arun also exchanged views on other regional problems and outstanding bilateral issues.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said that both countries shared the same conviction to preserve peace and stability in the region.

He said that the two countries have very close relations. In April 1984, Premier Prem Tinsulanon visited Belgrade and in return, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, visited Bangkok last March to strengthen the bilateral relations.

From January to August of last year, Thailand exported U.S. \$242.15 million baht worth of smoked rubber sheet, and leather goods to the country while Belgrade exported U.S. \$127.42 million worth of paper pulp and iron sheet to Thailand.



LE DUAN CONGRATULATES SANMARINESE LEADERS

OW131604 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 13 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today extended his warmest congratulations to Gildo Gasperoni and Gilberto Ghiotti on their re-elections as resident and general secretary of the San Marino Communist Party Central Committee, respectively. General Secretary Le Duan wished them new, greater successes in their noble missions.

PAPER ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERING IN PHILIPPINES

HK031448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Vietnam today accused the United States of "gross interference" in the Philippines' internal affairs in the run-up to presidential elections there on Friday. The possibility of a political change in Manila "worries the United States" which maintains two large bases in the country, the Army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said. It stopped short of openly accusing Washington of supporting Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos but said a victory by opposition candidate Corazon Aquino could threaten the bases. "This is why the United States is taking a series of measures to pressure the Philippines, including by means of economic aid," the daily said, adding that the United States had also sought to show its force by boosting its military presence in the country. "These acts constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines and are aimed at tying the country to the American reactionary strategy" in the Pacific, the daily said.

VU DINH LIEU PAYS TET VISITS TO DONG NAI

BK130942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] On the 2d day of the lunar New Year of the Tiger, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on and conveyed his Tet greetings to cadres and workers and their families at the Xa Bang state rubber farm of the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation -- a hero unit of the Rubber General Department -- and the Hieu Lien state forest of Dong Nai Province's Forestry Service -- a unit cited by the Council of Ministers as 1 of the 13 models countrywide and decorated by the Ministry of Forestry with the best-unit banner and by Dong Nai Province with the rotation banner for its outstanding success. Accompanying Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu were Do Van Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Rubber General Department; Phan Xuan Dot, member of the party Central Committee and minister of forestry; Huynh Van Binh, vice chairman of the Dong Nai Province People's Committee; and the comrade director of Dong Nai Province's Forestry Service.

At the Xa Bang state rubber farm, the comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers heard Comrade Phan Xuan Tong, director of the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation, report on the achievements and efforts of the state farm's cadres and workers in recent years. After pointing out the economic and political significance of rubber both at home and abroad, Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu warmly commended cadres and workers of Xa Bang state farm, the leading banner of Vietnam's rubber sector and recent winner of the hero title; and urged them to develop even more satisfactorily their achievements and experience, strive to overfulfill the 1986 plan, and score practical results to welcome the convocation of the sixth national party congress this year.

At the Hieu Lien State Forest, the comrade stressed that the state forest's main task is to provide raw material for the Tan Mai paper mill. To fulfill this task, he said, along with stepping up forest planting, the state forest must process paper pulp by itself and build its own brick kiln and sugar plant with a view to improving the living conditions for workers, reducing initial difficulties,

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS PROSPECT OF CAMBODIAN SOLUTION

BK131214 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The view expressed by the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja that the prospects for achieving a settlement to the Cambodian crisis had improved for the last 6 months has attracted much attention both in Indonesia and in diplomatic circles. Dr Mokhtar had made this statement in Washington after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He also referred to the vigorous negotiations taking place between Hanoi and Washington over the issue of 2,400 American servicemen who are still listed as missing in action in Vietnam.

There is no doubt whatsoever that this issue is a stumbling block to good relations between Hanoi and Washington. There are several reasons why it would be in Vietnam's interests to work towards normalization of relations with the United States. Hanoi is hopeful that by publicizing the unresolved problem of the 2,400 American servicemen, it will keep alive the memory of the Vietnam war -- a trauma in the consciousness of the American public. It will thereby help to promote the motion that it ought not to be any future American involvement in Southeast Asian affairs, at least not to the extent of committing American ground forces.

The emotional impact of Americans missing in action could serve equally to spread some feeling of war guilt in the American community and make it easier for Hanoi to demand some reparations from Washington.

There are numerous economic intelligence reports that provide reliable evidence of the serious condition of the Vietnamese economy at this time. Although the Soviet Union does provide military assistance and full moral support, it is obvious that Soviet interests always take precedence over Vietnamese restoration. In any case, the Soviet Union has its own economic problems to cope with and it is not in a position to supply Vietnam with an abundance of consumer goods, for example.

For all the condemnation of American capitalism, the communist nations, including the Soviet Union and Vietnam, hunger after the technology and the management techniques of the so-called capitalistic system.

Ten years ago, Vietnam would have received an abundance of economic assistance from a number of nations, including the United States, if it had not launched its campaign of subversion and aggression against Laos, Cambodia, and the border region with Thailand. Whatever may be its internal and external problems, Vietnam has only itself to blame. ASEAN has always held out the hand of friendship to Vietnam. Malaysia has been striving to establish the recognition of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Malaysia's foreign minister has on different occasions called on Hanoi's leaders to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and thereby set in motion conditions for the creation of a tension-free political climate in this part of the world.

Everybody would like to seek Vietnam recognizing reality and settling the Cambodian problem without delay.

PRESIDENT MARCOS TO HONOR ELECTION RESULTS

BK140617 Manila PNA in English 0608 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 14 (PAN) -- President Marcos said Friday he would honor "without reservation" the people's verdict in the Feb. 7 presidential and vice presidential polls. The president at the same time reiterated his call for national unity and reconciliation even as he deplored the sporadic instances of violence that have claimed the lives of some leaders and supporters of political parties that contended in the last elections.

In particular, the president cited the brutal slaying of former Antique Governor Evelio Javier in broad daylight Tuesday and of Mayor Lorenzo Padua of Goa, Camarines Sur, while conducting a house-to-house campaign.

Javier was chairman of the opposition in his province, while Padua was the ruling party chairman of Goa. "We cannot express more strongly how deeply we deplore these violent incidents that have taken place," the president said. He added: "We are especially grieved because we believe that with a greater exercise of sobriety and reason, with a little more care in the words and actions of partisans, so many of all of these incidents would never have happened at all."

The president said he was forgiving "all those who have hurt or attacked me and I have no feeling of vindictiveness in my heart." "As your president, I extend my hand in conciliation and brotherhood to my opponents in the recent elections."

The president appealed to supporters and sympathizers "to join me in taking these first steps to reconciliation and brotherhood." "I ask you not to respond in any manner to any provocations, or to retaliate for any hurts you may have experienced," he added.

Welcomes Habib to 'Examine'

BK140623 Manila PNA in English 0615 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 14 (PNA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was expected to arrive here Friday or Saturday to defuse what analysts called a politically explosive situation in the Philippines. President Ferdinand Marcos said Friday he welcomed the coming here of Habib described by Washington officials as a tough negotiator. "He is welcomed to examine (election) procedures as well as the present situation in the whole countryside," Mr. Marcos told newsmen.

Habib will be accompanied by John Maisto, director of the U.S. State Department's Philippine desk in Washington. He is coming on instructions of President Reagan following charges of frauds and violence swapped by leaders and followers of Mr. Marcos' ruling party, the KBL, and the opposition camp of rival Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Marcos, 68, is leading Aquino in the parliament's official counting: Marcos -- 6,403,785 and Aquino -- 5,403,35. But Aquino had claimed victory six hours after the voting ended in the Feb. 7 elections despite that the parliament had not yet canvassed the votes. She said her victory statement was based on U.S. television analysis, field assessments and tabulations of her opposition party.

Mr. Marcos had also expressed confidence on winning the elections and invited Aquino to join the council of state he will form if proclaimed winner to foster national reconciliation.



TOLENTINO MIGHT RETURN TO MANILA 'THIS WEEKEND'

HK140525 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos' running mate Arturo Tolentino has not been heard from for days but might return to Manila this weekend after a much-needed rest, an aide said today. Rodolfo Benitez told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he had contacted Mr Tolentino's Metro Manila residence but there was still no definite word on which he would come back. He said he was just conjecturing on a weekend return.

Mr Benitez, who administers the ex-foreign minister's law office, added he was "absolutely certain" the ruling KBL party vice-presidential candidate would contact him once he is back in Manila. The aide earlier said that Mr Tolentino had not left the Philippines but was resting in some unknown province with his wife Constanca and some of their children.

Mr Tolentino has not been seen in public since two days after last Friday's election which opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino and her running mate Salvador Laurel claim they have won based on an independent count. The official count by the National Assembly has Mr Marcos and Mr Tolentino leading.

AQUINO URGES MARCOS TO STEP DOWN FROM PRESIDENCY

HK131446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino today urged President Ferdinand Marcos to step down in the interests of restoring confidence and averting the risk of further violence. She warned that the "chasm" between the official vote count currently under way in the National Assembly and "the people's will" could only be solved by "a wider political exercise that enables democracy to be heard."

In a statement issued shortly after Mr Marcos had appealed for reconciliation during a live television broadcast to the nation, Mrs Aquino said that "his stepping down will dramatically restore the nation's confidence."

"I should warn, however, that it (the stepping down) must continue until the people are demonstrably satisfied with the outcome" of Friday's presidential election, the statement added. She specified that Mr Marcos should leave the palace, but could continue in public political life as a party leader. Although she has already proclaimed victory in the elections, she did not suggest that she take his place. "An early proclamation of his re-election by the Batasan (National Assembly), for example, would not convince the people."

The National Assembly, which began its official count today as the government poll watchdog and a citizen's group issued widely contradictory tallies, had Mr Marcos surging ahead of his rival in initial counting.

Mrs Aquino said that her most immediate and pressing concern at this time was averting the risk of further political violence, and said that she would "strain every nerve to ensure that our political crisis is resolved without violence." "Unity and reconciliation can only be served if Mr Marcos clearly and unequivocally separates himself from the presidency," "Althou I urge my opponent to concede, I recognize his reluctance to do so," Mrs Aquino said. "Therefore I propose that in the national interest my opponent steps down from the office of president until this matter is settled."

She said that the failure to reach a swift conclusion following Friday's election had "dangerously heightened tensions" which would only be "finally dissolved by the transition to the democratic government the people chose at the polls last week."

"In the meantime, however, all of us who are leaders of our country must find a way to maintain peace and calm during these difficult days." She stressed that any meetings she would call would continue to be peaceful.

The director of the Aquino media bureau, Teddy Locsin, who read the statement, reaffirmed that Mrs Aquino would announce a civil disobedience campaign during a "victory proclamation" rally in Manila Sunday.

Official spokesman Rene Saguisag announced plans for the rally and disobedience campaign earlier today, but said it was possible that the plans could change at the last minute due to circumstances.

Mr Locsin said he could not give details of the action plan, but said Mrs Aquino took Mahatma Gandhi as her "paradigm."

Opposition sources said the campaign could include non-payment of taxes, transport stoppages and possibly strikes in certain sectors.

Mrs Aquino said that only if the National Assembly was to "undertake an extensive, thorough, and genuinely independent investigation of the fraudulent electoral abuse that have taken place, would there be any possibility of arriving at a result credible to the people. "I suspect this is beyond its capacities."

#### OPPOSITION MP HINTS AT PLANS IF AQUINO LOSES

HK130531 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza today hinted that the opposition has made plans if President Marcos is declared the winner of the February 7 elections. But Mr Adaza ruled out violence and threats.

Speaking at the Batasan breakfast forum, MP Adaza refused to divulge the plans of the opposition. He gave the assurance that the plans are within the framework of the Constitution. [Passage indistinct]

#### RADIO VERITAS REPORTS VIGIL FOR SLAIN GOVERNOR

HK131225 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1030 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a report from Jun Tanya:

[Begin recording] Friends, we are here at Baclaran Church where a Mass has just been said for slain ex-Governor Evelio Javier whose body lies in state here. Bishop Antonio Fortich of Bacolod issued a message followed by a speech by presidential candidate Cory Aquino.

Friends, at this very moment, people are lining up to pay their last respects to the remains of the former governor of Antique. Earlier we were able to approach the casket of ex-Governor Javier and saw that the deceased is clad in the same clothing as when he was shot, that is, a blood-stained yellow T-shirt and black pants. The governor was wearing the same clothing when he was gunned down in front of the capitol the other day. The casket is white with colored ornaments. The people file slowly past the casket of the latest governor.

According to our information, there will be a people's march from Baclaran Church to Makati and Manila; then the marchers will proceed to Ateneo where Mass will be celebrated by Cardinal Sin at the Loyola Chapel.

Meanwhile, attending the Mass here this afternoon were members from the Embassies of West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Great Britain, and Belgium. That is all for now. We will continue to give you updates on the vigil. [end recording]

#### AFP Report on Memorial Service

HK131251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Some 2,000 people, including opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino under heavy security gathered in a Manila church today for a Mass for a slain opposition campaign leader. Mrs Aquino arrived with two other women in a bullet-proofed white Chevrolet with tinted windows, with a Filipino license plate but bearing a small white sticker with the legend "Department of Defence" and a stamp saying United States of America, reporters at the scene said. She also had four carloads of armed bodyguards.

The Filipino driver told reporters the car belonged to the Clark Air Base, one of two U.S. bases here. But a U.S. Embassy spokesman said he had been unable to trace the car to the U.S. authorities and noted that cars were often sold off privately when they were three to four years old. He said it was "unlikely" that she would be using a U.S. car after critical remarks yesterday about President Ronald Reagan's attitude to the elections.

Mrs Aquino's spokesman Rene Saguisag refused to comment, saying "our policy on that is we are not allowed to discuss security matters."

The dead man, Evelio Javier, 43, was Mrs Aquino's provincial campaign manager in the central Philippine province of Antique. He was gunned down in the town of San Jose Tuesday. The ambassadors of France, Spain, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands and representatives from Italy, Britain and the United States attended the service.

Priests in cassocks walked before the hearse, which was followed from Manila Airport by a motorcade of about 100 trucks, cars and jeepneys (jeep-based minibuses) to the church, where some 2,000 people were waiting, eyewitnesses said. Nuns restrained female relatives wearing yellow Aquino T-shirts as they screamed and ran towards the plane bearing the body as it taxied into a private hangar. Priests and seminarians from Ateneo University, where Mr Javier studied, began singing religious songs as the white wooden coffin draped with the Philippine national flag was lifted over the heads of the crowd to the hearse.

Speaking after the service, Mrs Aquino said that "perhaps this is one way of telling us that there will be more sacrifices for all of us." Mr Javier's body is expected to be taken back to his province for burial.

#### Mourners Line Street

HK140606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP) -- The body of an assassinated Philippine opposition leader was given a hero's reception today as it was taken on a truck through the capital accompanied by about 2,000 mourners.



Wild applause for former provincial governor Evelio Javier broke out and yellow, black and white confetti rained from towers in the financial district of Makati as employees lined avenues or peered from windows to view his coffin. He was the highest-ranking campaigner of opposition candidate Corazon Aquino slain in connection with the February 7 poll which Mrs. Aquino and President Ferdinand Marcos -- who leads in a delayed official tally -- claim to have won.

A captain in the paramilitary constabulary has been named by eyewitnesses as the leader of a group of hooded men who gunned Mr Javier down Tuesday in the central province of Antique where he had served as governor.

Banners and placards hung from office windows said: "Evelio Javier - Hero" and "Another Hero is Born."

The mourners were led by Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the late Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader murdered at Manila airport in 1983.

#### AQUINO, MARCOS FOLLOWERS CLASH OUTSIDE BATASANG

HK140830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP) -- At least 12 followers of opposition candidate Corazon Aquino were injured today in a clash with supporters of President Ferdinand Marcos at the suburban National Assembly complex, police and eyewitnesses said. They said two male Aquino partisans suffered serious stab wounds and were rushed to a hospital near the assembly.

The clash occurred after the Marcos partisans attacked the marchers from behind, following the assembly's reopening for the fifth day of a controversial official tally of last Friday's presidential election, they added. Mr Marcos was leading by over 800,000 votes when the count began today.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Romeo San Diego confirmed the stabbings but refused to add any details, particularly about what happened to an estimated 20-30 Marcos partisans who attacked the march by some 100 pro-Aquino people. Witnesses said most of the marchers were students and professors, while the attackers appeared to be residents of a nearby slum area who were staying in makeshift tents close to the march route. The marchers were urging opposition MP's to walk out of the Assembly vote count because it was "a farce." Both groups taunted each other before the clash, they said.

College instructor Chet Martinez, spokesman of the Aquino group, said they were peacefully marching when some 20-30 Marcos partisans attacked them from behind with daggers, adding that he himself was grazed by a blade. He said at least one of them was beaten up. An injured bookbinder said the leader of the group that attacked them had hit him with the butt of a pistol and a pole.

#### M.P.'S PREDICT MARCOS WIN BY 1.2 MILLION VOTES

HK121304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Government MP's said today that the presidential election was a "close fight," but President Ferdinand Marcos would win by 1.2 million votes, based on copies of official returns. Opposition members meanwhile claimed that according to the figures they had received, opposition candidate Corazon Aquino would win by two million votes.

The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) has copies of the official election returns, which are now being tallied by the National Assembly. Based on those figures, Deputy Majority Floor Leader Arturo Pacificador told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Marcos would win Friday's election by 1.2 million votes, based on the 85 per cent of official returns already in. Information Minister Gregorio Cendana admitted that it would be a "close fight," but said Mr Marcos would win. On election day, Mr. Marcos predicted a win by up to five million votes.

The opposition also has a right to copies of the returns, but some were given to Mrs. Aquino's Laban ng Bayan coalition and others to the United Nationalist Democratic Movement (UNIDO) of her running-mate Salvador Laurel, while some MP's hand-carried them to Manila, opposition MP's said today. The opposition had a "minimal" number of copies of the returns at the Assembly, opposition MP Homobono Adaza said, but figures based on reports from their poll-watchers giving figures from the official returns showed an Aquino win by a two million vote margin. Mr. Adaza said Mr. Marcos could only win if the KBL decided to "cheat on the official tabulation" and said he suspected that many certificates were already tampered with before they reached the Assembly.

Of the first 27 returns opened in the Assembly, there were objections to 20 because they were not properly signed or were otherwise not properly authenticated, reporters at the scene said.

#### PAPERS VIEW U.S. POST ELECTION POSITION

##### TIMES JOURNAL Editorial

HK131637 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Do We Really Have a Choice?"]

[Text] The statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan about possible American moves in the aftermath of the presidential election undoubtedly disappointed rabid partisans of both camps.

It may not be an exaggeration to say that many of these partisans spent a sleepless night awaiting that press conference that followed Mr Reagan's meeting with Sen. Richard Lugar whom he had sent, in response to an invitation from the government, as head of an official delegation of election observers. The anxiety, of course, centered on which camp would be "blessed" by the Great White Father. None came, however; Mr Reagan, in effect, said the election was strictly the business of Filipinos. In a word, he said he was neutral.

The establishment press yesterday played up reports to the effect that the White House had told Mrs Carazon Aquino to work with President Marcos. Some White House officials were quoted as saying the U.S. President expected Mr Marcos to win another mandate. The expectations of many KBL partisans that Mr Reagan would be categorical on this point in his second press conference did not materialize. What he did say was that he was neutral.

The alternative press which had been making so much noise about their non-partisanship but whose bias is unmistakable even to below average readers, understandably did not play up the report. But many in their ranks and the opposition's were no doubt, also awaiting the "blessings" of Mr Reagan. After all, just the other day, Mrs Aquino unabashedly called on "friends of democracy" abroad, in an obvious appeal to the United States, to support her camp's contention that it had won and that it intended to take power.

The appeal was coupled with a warning to other nations friendly to the Philippines "against making a mistake, in the name of short-sighted self-interest of coming to the support of a falling director." And yet, a few days ago, when Senator Lugar made that observation which complimented the voting process, a terribly disappointed opposition leader was quoted as saying he had thought Mr Lugar had at least something between the ears, a grumbling that was later to turn into a wild cheer when the American lawmaker changed his tune and blamed the government for a slow count.

The point we'd like to stress here is that, while our leaders in both camps have shouted themselves hoarse during the election campaign to proclaim the thesis that the country must remain sovereign and not be the vassal of any foreign power, it is beginning to appear now that all the while, they had been secretly hoping a foreign power like the United States would be backing them up. The question now is: Do we really have a choice?

#### ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA Editorial

HK131243 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Feb 86 p 4

[From the "Fair Game" Column by F.T. Ocampo: "The U.S. Opens its Eyes"]

[Text] Close on the heels of Sen Richard Lugar's change of mind about the "cleanliness" of the election proceedings he had seen in Tarlac was a statement heard over the radio yesterday morning that the administration of President Reagan will not recognize the Marcos government if it won through terrorism and fraud. If this is true, this would mark the first time that the United States has openly and officially evinced its disgust for the dictatorship which it has supported and for which it has been pilloried by most Filipinos -- even by neutral-leaning Americans -- and the world at large.

It took a long time but as the Spaniards say it, "mas vale tarde que nunca" [better late than never]. Perhaps the U.S. got tired at last of being the perennial whipping boy in this neck of the woods despite all the aid it has given this country in loans and otherwise. The irony, which by this time must have already been recognized by the policy planners at Foggy Bottom and painfully brought home to the American people, was how the \$30-billion was used by the locals. It is now admitted with enough conviction by even the most blase observers in Washington that a good part of the money had been stolen and used to purchase precious real estate in New York, New Jersey, California, Texas and parts of Europe. The kindest government in the world could not stomach this kind of double-cross.

As for Sen Lugar, it did not take him 24 hours to change his mind about the real nature of the reigning couple. After his initial fumble -- brought about no doubt by a desire to be a neutral observer -- he lost no time in denouncing the "systematic harassment" being employed by the Marcos government to shape and influence the outcome of the election. The dirty tactics need not be spelled out here, everyone knows about it by this time and this must have prompted the visiting emissary of Pres. Reagan to conclude that "the government has concentrated on a strategy of trying to shape the returns."

Addressing the suspicious suppression of election returns from Manila, Sen Lugar expressed his fears of downright cheating thus: "The government is trying to determine in what was a fairly close election what is going to be needed for a Marcos victory."

Mr Reagan did not make a mistake in choosing the Indiana solon for the job. His percipience shows as sharply as his words.



## DAILY EXPRESS Editorial

HK131621 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Epitome of the Ugly American"]

[Text] From Washington comes word that Rep. Stephen Solarz has postponed his planned trip to the Philippines. The most notorious of the Washington intervention crew most probably got wind that the opposition's self-proclaimed victory is too premature even by American (observers and correspondents) accounts from Manila.

Originally scheduled to plane into Manila last night, Solarz was all set to join the opposition's victory march to Malacanang. And why not, Solarz deserves a niche in the opposition ranks for his achievement as an agent of international intervention are a matter of record. Stephen Solarz -- for such is his name -- is commonly known here as the embodiment of the Ugly American.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Rep. Solarz wields tremendous power over most of his colleagues, particularly his fellow Democrats, who control the Lower House. He has exercised this power with single-minded devotion against the Philippines under President Marcos. This is the man who has been spearheading the attacks against the Philippine Government for the past several years. sponsoring moves in Congress to reverse the mix of the military bases rental package, and masterminding an investigation into Marcos "hidden wealth" in the U.S.

His own colleagues in the House have denounced Solarz' probe as without bases, a "witch hunt" intended to influence the impending presidential elections. A member of the Solarz Subcommittee, Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-New York) has called the chairman's action as a "charade to bring down a sovereign government in a sovereign country." Rep. Dan Burton (R-Indiana) lamented that all this "creates an Ugly American image in the minds of many people in the Philippines."

Begging everyone's pardon, this is not quite correct. The fiction character known as the Ugly American is a noble minded and altruistic character compared to his real-life counterpart. Mr. Solarz is an impudent meddler as well as an expert in character assassination. Heaven forbid that he should also be a harbinger of revolution!

FURTHER ON CATHOLIC BISHOPS ELECTION STATEMENT

HK141044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP) -- The Philippines' Catholic bishops today slammed the February 7 presidential elections as marred by unprecedented fraud and called for a "non-violent struggle for justice." The scathing statement by 80 of the country's 120 bishops, said "intimidation, harrassment, terrorism, and murder had made naked fear the decisive factor" in the contest between President Ferdinand Marcos and challenger Corazon Aquino.

The stand, which observers here saw as unparalleled in Philippine history, squarely allied the church with Mrs Aquino, who intends to announce a plan of non-violent action in a mass rally this Sunday.

"According to moral principles, a government that assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis," the bishops said. "The most we can say about such a government is that it is a government in possession of power." They described the polls as "unparalleled in fraud."

The official tally by the National Assembly resumed today after recessing last night with Mr Marcos surging by 1.3 million votes over Mrs Aquino. The opposition challenger, citing an unofficial count by a church-backed citizens' poll watchdog, maintains she is being cheated of victory.

The bishops, who drafted their statement in a meeting in Manila's Catholic Bishops Conference Headquarters, said: "If such a government does not itself freely correct the evil it has inflicted on the people, then it is our serious moral obligation as a people to make it do so." But they stressed: "Neither do we advocate a bloody, violent means of righting this wrong...the way indicated to us now is the way of non-violent struggle for justice."

The statement said that intimidation, "widespread and massive vote buying, systematic disenfranchisement and deliberate tampering with electoral returns, point to a criminal use of power to thwart the sovereign will of the people."

Asked if they considered Mr Marcos a criminal as they alleged he had taken power by illegal means, a spokesman replied: "The people who perpetrated the crimes are criminals. Mr Marcos can say he did not order them. If that is true, then he is not responsible... that will be up to the investigators."

The spokesman, Bishop Teodor Bacani, also replied flatly: "Of course not, when asked if the bishops felt Mr Marcos as one who held power by force was entitled to communion.

He said the statement represented bishops at the conference and that the wording was the stronger of two draft statements considered, a copy of which had been sent to the Vatican, but not to President Marcos.

Sorgason Bishop Jesus Varela told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the president's powerful wife Imelda had visited the bishops in their old stone headquarters in Manila in the small hours of today to express her concern. "She was apprehensive," the bishop said, adding that Mrs Aquino had also made a call on the meeting later today.

The statement, in an apparent reference to calls by both Mr Marcos and U.S. President Ronald Reagan for "reconciliation" said that it was the obligation of the government to right the wrong it was founded on. "This is the precondition for any reconciliation".

When asked if the bishops were not advocating a course of action which would lead to inevitable bloodshed, despite their stress on non-violence and peaceful means, Bishop Bacani replied "we don't want violence, it will have to be very well planned." He said the bishops had thought and prayed long and hard over two days as to whether they might be irresponsibly exposing the people to violence, and had concluded with their own opinion. "The people must make up their own minds," he said, "It is the responsibility of everybody, including the bishops. We stand fully in solidarity with the people. As in the election itself, it depends fully on the people."

Asked if bishops, priests and nuns would lead or participate in acts of civil disobedience, or non-violent protest, he said it would be up to individual dioceses.

Scores of local journalists packed into a seminar room for the press conference announcing the church stand, applauded when the statement was read. A handful of pro-government pickets carrying placards saying "Sin go -- Sin no more" in a reference to Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin, an outspoken government critic, melted away before the statement had been read.

BATASAN RESUMES COUNT, BALLOT QUESTIONS CONTINUE

HK140630 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] The Batasan meets again today to continue counting votes from last Friday's presidential election. The tally of the ballots may be completed today. President Marcos enjoys a lead over Corazon Aquino in the president count. As of 11 o'clock last night, President Marcos had 6,274,427 votes while Aquino had 5,414,643. In the vice presidential race, Arturo Tolentino had 6,011,020 votes while Salvador Laurel had 5,242,729 votes. The Batasan has so far tallied 56 certificates of canvass. The board of tellers have yet to examine the certificates of canvass. Speaker Nicanor Yniguez says the certificates will be examined when the count of all the votes in the examined certificates is finished. Upon the completion of the count, the board of tellers will submit a report to the entire Batasan who will then pass a resolution proclaiming the winner. The (?cancellations) may be made if the missing returns will not affect the result of the election.

Meanwhile a ranking Batasan member says minor discrepancies should not affect the certificates of canvass sent to the Batasan. The statement was made by MP and Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia. He was referring to incomplete seals and missing signatures in some of the certificates. He said questions raised by the opposition concerning minor discrepancies are meant only to delay the Batasan canvass of the returns.

[Begin Garcia recording] Only a majority is required for the members of the board. And why is it? Because these are non-partisan. Since the election registrar, the superintendent, the city fiscal and the two members of the parties are there precisely to make sure that [words indistinct], why only [words indistinct] if, for example, Unido feels that they have lost and they will not accept the signatures, then what will happen is that the KBL, if we lose, then we will not affix our signatures, then no canvass can be made. [as heard] I think that is ridiculous and absurd. We did not intend that, we representatives of Unido and KBL [words indistinct] that everything will be done in accordance with (?the law), but if they refuse to affix their signatures because they feel that they have lost, then what will happen? The Batasan [words indistinct] canvass. [end recording]

In the meantime the opposition has served notice it will take other steps. Misamis MP Homobono Adaza said, however, the opposition is keeping its options to itself.

[Begin Adaza recording] We are not going to tell you now because the strategy of the opposition is well defined. As the president says, the reason he has survived one crisis after another is he keeps his cards close to his breast. The strategic cards of the opposition -- we are keeping close to our breast, so I am afraid [words indistinct], you have to wait for the unfolding of events. [end recording]

COMELEC COMPUTER OPERATORS' WALK-OUT PROBE BEGINS

HK140501 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] A fact-finding committee of the Comelec [Commission on Elections] is coming out in the next few days with its findings on the walk-out of 30 computer operators. The committee has obtained affidavits from the other computer programmers who stayed behind at the Comelec tally center after the walk-out. Many of them said they have no knowledge of the allegations of those who walked out during the (?canvassing) [words indistinct] while the computer data was being rigged. The fact-finding body is headed by Commissioner Mario Ortiz who said the panel has failed to get the side of those who walked out.



[Begin Ortiz recording] We want a thorough investigation so that we can refer to the commission, and we would like also to get the side of those who walked out regarding their charge of manipulation [words indistinct]; the nature of that alleged manipulation; who asked them to do it; if they were asked to do those things, who ordered them or in what manner was it done; and whether they have any hard evidence to establish this. We would like to get to the bottom of this because, somehow or other, their charge, after they walked out, has tainted somewhat the credibility of the Comelec count.

In the meantime the Comelec bared more evidence showing that the walk-out last Sunday was part of a plot. The finding was revealed by Commissioner Quirino Marquez.

[Begin Marquez recording] We have (?cited) this affidavit from Mr Teodoro Villanueva who testified that there were 34 telexes of election returns which were found [words indistinct], and these telexes were actually sent via RCPI [Radio Communications of the Philippine Islands], and another affidavit was obtained from Mr Renato (Agatpatan) who also stated that there were 33 (?advices) of election returns which were sent (?here) but was not [word indistinct] in the machine. [end recording]

#### NAMFREL URGED TO FINISH FOR 'SAKE OF FAIRNESS'

HK131623 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Out of the Count"]

[Text] Taking up President Marcos' suggestion, the Batasan has allowed both Comelec and Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] to carry on their "Quick Count" of last Friday's election. Namfrel, however, is strangely reluctant to see its work through. Having reported only 65 percent of the vote (as of Wednesday afternoon), its chairman, Jose Concepcion Jr., seems all set to call it a day -- leaving KBL leaders understandably aggrieved.

For the ruling party has accused Namfrel of setting a spurious trend for Mrs Corazon Aquino -- by early on loading its computers with returns from opposition areas while setting aside those from KBL bailiwicks. For example, Namfrel had up to 5 p.m. Tuesday tallied only 26.6 percent of returns for the Cagayan Valley and 48.3 percent from the Ilocos Region -- both ethnic strongholds of Mr Marcos. By comparison, the Comelec figures were 54.7 percent for Cagayan and 63.37 percent for the Ilocos region. Over the same period, Namfrel had also reported 74.46 percent of voting centers in the Bicol Region -- which went heavily oppositionist, as everyone expected. The Comelec's was 50.76 percent.

The problem is that Mrs Aquino's claim of victory only nine hours after the polls was closed was largely based on the Namfrel trend. If the Namfrel "trending" was deliberate, Concepcion and his fellows obviously have a great deal to answer for -- including the sporadic post-election violence resulting from passions aroused by Mrs Aquino's premature announcement of victory. We hope this subtle kind of incitement will be looked into.

But Namfrel must help repair the breach in political civility its irresponsible behavior has caused. As Minister Ople has said of the Namfrel tabulation trend, KBL leaders are confident that both the Comelec and Namfrel tallies will end alike in a victory not for Mrs Aquino but for Mr Marcos -- if only Namfrel counts past 75 to 80 percent of the vote. This is why public opinion must press Namfrel to see the count through -- for the sake of fairness and to clear up the cloud of doubt that Namfrel itself has raised, which could impair our next president's ability to govern.

NAMFREL CHARGED WITH INCIDENTS OF PARTISANSHIP

HK131617 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Reports of poll violations pouring in yesterday from various parts of the country tended to allege that Namfrel, the citizens' arm of the Commission on Elections, was not an impartial body but a partisan group that actively backed the opposition in the Feb. 7 presidential election. Documented complaints received by the Comelec, KBL headquarters and media organizations showed that Namfrel volunteers engaged in highly partisan activities like harassment of KBL supporters, confiscation of KBL sample ballots and illegal entry into poll precincts and openly campaigning for opposition candidates.

In Pangasinan, Ambassador Jacobo C. Clave reported widespread incidents of Namfrel members trying to convince voters near the voting booths to write the names of Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel in their ballots.

In Lingayen, Pangasinan, provincial election supervisor Rodolfo Itchon informed Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano that an unidentified nun, representing Namfrel inside the polling place, took charge of reading the ballots during the counting. The nun, however, was surprised when the opposition candidates, whom she supported, lost the counting.

Negros del Norte Gov. Armando Gustilo reported that Namfrel men were caught actively campaigning for candidates of Unido. Acting on this complaint, the Comelec revoked the Namfrel accreditation in Cadiz City and in different towns of the province.

In San Carlos City, Namfrel officials, positively identified as Unido supporters, reportedly harassed several voters by confiscating KBL sample ballots.

In Igabaras, Iloilo, Namfrel representatives fueled rumors spread by local Unido supporters that President Marcos had been replaced by the First Lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, as the official KBL presidential bet.

In La Union, Namfrel allegedly enlisted hoodlums as its representatives.

In Cebu City, Election registrar Reynaldo Fernal questioned the quick count carried out by Namfrel because the poll returns they were tabulating had not been authenticated by the Comelec. "The Namfrel chapter here failed to authenticate even a single election return in gross violation of its agreement with the Comelec," Fernal said. Also in Cebu City, Comelec Regional Director for Central Visayas said he had received reports about "gun-toting" Namfrel men in the voting centers of San Nicolas district.

Namfrel members in Zamboanga City did not bother to conceal their pro-opposition colors and were seen sporting Cory Aquino T-shirts inside the polling centers. Namfrel watchers also tried to open ballots before they were placed into the ballot boxes.

In Antique, MP Arturo Pacificador complained to Comelec about the partisan activities of some nuns identified with the Namfrel who drove away KBL inspectors from the polling precincts.

In Baguio City, Namfrel volunteers actively took part in Unido mass actions, rallies and motorcades. Former Baguio Mayor Luis Lardizabal said he had compiled documents to support his complaints of poll violations against the Namfrel. In several other instances, Namfrel representative tried to intimidate or challenge the authority of Comelec registrars.

BUSINESS DAY 'SALUTES' NAMFREL, SEEKS DONATION

HK131613 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Do Our Share"]

[Text] If one thing stands out above all in the recent electoral exercise, it is the involvement of the Filipino citizen in guarding the sanctity of his vote. They came from the different worlds of the social and political structure, the hundreds of thousands of non-partisan volunteers who offered their time and effort freely; some of them, their lives, so that all of us would be guaranteed the untrammelled exercise of our collective will. The men and women who are now known as the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel.

Namfrel has some 250 participating organizations ranging from labor groups, civic clubs, management organizations and the like, from a wide spectrum of our society. Its election coverage encompassed 90 percent of the voting precincts in all the provinces of the country. And if the movement's presence was not felt in some municipalities, it was due to the virulence of those who opposed the movement's intent to safeguard the ballot's sacredness.

Perhaps the movement's effectiveness in thwarting the designs of those who would make the elections a mockery is reflected in its own vilification by the very government which would have benefitted most from Namfrel's credibility. But Namfrel has also had to pay a price for the citizen's involvement: three dead and 47 seriously injured, not to mention the thousands bruised and intimidated, and the calumny heaped on it.

This newspaper, therefore, salutes the men and women of Namfrel. In the same breath, we also urge that the movement for free elections be a continuing process. Freedom demands continued enlightenment and vigilance. We trust that Namfrel will have the courage and the vision to design a better social institution through which our democratic processes can be strengthened and held inviolate.

We realize, however, that the purity of intentions alone does not activate an organization. The movement of men, goods and services, even the burying of the Namfrel dead, has to be paid for. It is in this context that we ask our readers to contribute directly to Namfrel. More than anything else, Namfrel needs your financial support. And from Namfrel we ask, that it holds itself accountable to those who give because they have faith in it. If some of our countrymen are willing to give up their lives to ensure the exercise of our free will, giving is the very least we can do to reciprocate.

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR TO FRG CONFIRMED

HK140235 Hong Kong AFP in English 0218 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 14 (AFP) -- The Philippine Ambassador to West Germany has resigned to protest the alleged frustration of his people's will in the February 7 presidential election, the Foreign Ministry confirmed today. Ambassador Ramon Del Rosario, 67, yesterday sent President Ferdinand Marcos a letter stating his immediate resignation in place of an earlier one filed before the poll and effective only in August, a ministry spokesman said.

In his new resignation letter published by opposition dailies today, Mr Del Rosario said it would be "highly hypocritical" and "morally untenable" for him to continue serving a government whose tenure "is contrary to the wishes of the sovereign Filipino nation."



Mr. Del Rosario warned of a possible "bloody internal conflict" and noted "massive vote buying, fraud and terrorism to the end that the expression of our people's will has been wantonly subverted."

He was the second diplomat to resign in the election period. U.N. assistant Secretary General Leticia Ramos Shahani, a cousin of President Ferdinand Marcos, earlier quit to campaign for opposition candidate Corazon Aquino. A nephew of the president's wife, Imelda, Brussels-based trade representative Norberto Romualdez, who technically was not a diplomat since he was connected with the trade ministry, had also resigned to campaign for Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Marcos now leads a delayed official tally of the election, which U.S. and international observers have denounced as fraudulent, while Mrs. Aquino, who claims she is being robbed of victory, leads in an unofficial tally by a citizens' poll watchers' group.

Foreign Minister Pacific Castro, in a statement issued late yesterday, said he was recommending the immediate retirement of Mr. Del Rosario and his replacement by a "more qualified career ambassador to take his place." However, ranking sources in the ministry said the ambassador was a highly respected member of the foreign service.

A ministry spokesman said Mr. Del Rosario was tapped by President Marcos from the business sector in 1977 and served as ambassador to Canada until 1984, when he was moved to West Germany. He had owned and ran a number of large manufacturing firms before joining the foreign service.

Mr. Del Rosario was one of the founders of the Union Chambers of Commerce (Jaycees) in the Philippines and in the 1950's was once listed by TIME magazine as one of the world's best young businessmen, acquaintances said. A son also named Ramon is a prominent banker who is active in the campaign of Mrs. Aquino.

#### PAPERS VIEW MARCOS, AQUINO ELECTION STRATEGIES

##### Business Day Editorial

HK140251 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 4

["Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "Unmaking of a President"]

[Text] From a Filipino's point of view, I think that the snap elections has proven his ability to rise above fear and challenge a government which in his perception does not represent the general interest.

From a foreigner's viewpoint, the snap elections has served only to make a circus of the Philippines and a spectacle of the President. More than a thousand foreign journalists and so-called official observers are still scouring the islands in search of frauds, terrorism, and violence.

The country has been transformed into some kind of an arena and the world is anxiously awaiting a kill. Ironically, it is the government that may yet provide the signal for hostilities to begin. An unpopular election could finally push the people over the edge of tolerance.

In a matter of 60 days, the President has managed to polarize an intensity of people power, which heretofore has never been experienced in this country, against people in power. It was of his own doing, and helped along by his cronies and a company of incompetent and sometimes arrogant government officials.

In the process of self-destruction, the President has for some unexplained reason also persisted in appearing on local and international TV shows, only to falter embarrassingly when cornered on issues involving hidden wealth, hidden health, cronyism, fake medals, and electoral frauds and terrorism. His outright denials of any issues brought before him regardless of documents, testimonies, or actual photos and films to back up the charges have reduced his credibility to sub-zero levels. As a result, foreign newsmen have treated him with disrespect and condescension on TV interviews, forcing him to comment in a recent David Brinkley show that the trend of questioning was humiliating.

Why the President continues to punish himself, and the country's image as well, by allowing himself to be literally browbeaten by international journalists is completely beyond me. I know that if I myself held untenable positions in any number of issues, I would avoid public exposure like the plague and I would most likely let my lieutenants absorb the punishment. I can only therefore conclude that the President is either very badly advised or has been made to believe by sycophants that he is truly the greatest, and can therefore handle any situation regardless of how adverse his position might be.

The snap election, for instance, was a horrifying example of how political toads made Mr. Marcos believe that the people loved him. On order to downplay the popularity of Cory Aquino, his political parasites hauled people to his meetings and rallies in a disguised attempt to make him believe that he indeed still had that old magic. Media were virtually controlled and made to publish or exhibit stories that bloated audience participation and concocted testimonials to his supremacy.

Thus, instead of honestly apprising Mr. Marcos of how strong Cory Aquino was and how badly he had slipped from public favor, his leaders created a show for him in the hope of keeping him happy, and their favored positions intact.

In such an environment, it is easy to imagine how the President can actually believe that he is indeed the people's man. And yet, when the time finally came for his leaders to face the people and push their candidate, they knew that they had to resort to fraud and terrorism if they expected to keep him in power.

The President, therefore, might truly believe that such electoral crimes by his partymen were inconceivable and the priests and nuns were really the culprits. After all, his mind had been conditioned to believe only in his popularity and ability to demolish any opponent at the polls.

As a result, it should surpriseno one when he was confronted by Brinkley with election returns that gave him some 13,000 votes in the northern town of San Nicolas as against zero for Cory, that he should fumble and finally mumble that he probably had a lot of relatives there. Such is the unmaking and unmasking of a president.

#### DAILY EXPRESS Editorial

HK140220 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Feb 86 pp 4, 5

["As We See It" column by E.P. Romualdez: "Is She Playing to a U.S. Gallery"]

[Text] If Corazon Aquino loses the presidential elections, the key will be Metro Manila. She did win in Metro Manila -- or the National Capital Region, as it is formally called -- but she did not win on the scale that she had expected and, more importantly, needed to overcome huge deficits expected elsewhere.

As in the solid north, for instance, President Marcos' ultimate lead in his native region -- Regions I and II -- could run up to 1.5-million votes, and the Aquino forces had hoped they could cover that in Metro Manila. They were not able to, and this is the story. At most, Mrs. Aquino will be lucky to carry Metro Manila by 300,000 votes. This is way, way short of the margin of at least 1.5-million they had expected to pile up in the region. The city of Manila itself proved the biggest surprise. The president won in the first (Tondo) and second (San Nicolas and Sta. Cruz districts, mainly) districts. The final tally for Manila proper will show Mrs. Aquino winner by a few thousand votes. One unofficial count has her ahead by 15,401 votes. In a city where close to 800,000 voted, this is as negligible can be.

Obviously, there existed in Metro Manila all the time a "silent minority" (but a minority by only the slightest margin) that did not bother to match the Aquino forces' boisterousness, arrogance and instincts for violence during the campaign. When Mrs. Aquino's final meeting was held at Rizal Park, none of the Unido supporters who converged there from various points of Metro Manila was jeered, stoned, or injured. It was totally different when the KBL held its own rally the day after. Newspapers and television were full of pictures of KBL partisans being stoned and insulted on their way to the rally. If anything, this steeled the silent minority's determination to make their voices heard at the polling precincts and must have repelled several thousands who, until then, had not made up their minds. If people not yet in power can be this abusive, they asked themselves, how would they behave if they should ever be clothed with power and authority?

No one who travelled around Metro Manila in the final hours of the campaign could escape observing how Unido partisans strutted and moved about as if they owned the place. Those with cars blared their horns relentlessly, totally contemptuous of the distress caused on so many. Or they "challenged" cars with Marcos stickers to dangerous games on the highway. The Marcos followers generally ignored these provocations. They finally got their turn on election day. Voting Marcos was the best revenge.

Even on election day the opposition's arrogance never abated. Unido partisans linked up with supposedly impartial and neutral Namfrel "watchers" to crowd KBL watchers out of the precincts. In some places the ratio was as high as 10 to one, although under the law they were entitled to only one watcher each. And, of course, with so many journalistic scavengers from the United States to play up to, the opposition's talent for gimmickry was in full bloom. In Urdaneta Village, for example, an obviously hysterical woman shattered the idyllic tranquility and orderliness of the voting by storming into the voting center and screaming that she was withdrawing all the Namfrel watchers there because "they are killing Namfrel watchers all over Makati, in Guadalupe and San Antonio Village!" It was, of course, a shameless lie, as no Namfrel watcher was killed anywhere in Makati. But, as it happened, the First lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, was in the Urdaneta voting center at the time, just looking at things. Behind the screaming woman dutifully followed by a foreign correspondent filming the scene. One can only imagine how the entire squalid episode must have been described to foreign audiences, with the woman possibly portrayed as a "courageous volunteer worker" and Mrs. Marcos, who watched serenely the transparent attempt to embarrass her, as some ogre.

And the gimmickry goes on. Mrs. Aquino is said to be preparing to stage a "people's proclamation" that will enthrone her as president of the Philippines. One wonders what this makes of the law-abiding conscientious opposition members of the Batasang Pambansa who are performing their constitutional duty to canvass the election returns. Under the Constitution, it is only the Batasan that has the power and authority to proclaim the winners of the elections. Is Mrs. Aquino disowning the opposition MPs? Is this sweet woman -- described as a symbol of "moral integrity" -- carrying on her game of "tails I win, heads you lose?" Is she finally implementing her threat to plunge the country into civil war if she loses -- as obviously she has?



But the likelihood is that she is not addressing any of these exertions to the Filipino people. She is really playing up to the horde of journalistic scavengers from the West, especially the United States, still in town. They have been her adoring fans. They have followed her every twist and turn during the campaign with exclamations of ecstasy and admiration. They have been her loyal claque. And they will make her president of the Philippines whatever the Filipino people have decided, and whatever the Batasang Pambansa will proclaim.

Metro Manila's population is divided almost straight down the middle between Marcos and Aquino partisans. This was proved by the election results. The Marcos partisans will, of course, wait patiently and peacefully for the nation's constitutional processes to operate and for the Batasang Pambansa to make its proclamation. It is a sure bet that more than half of Mrs Aquino's voters are of like mind, for they are sane, reasonable and peaceful people who respect legal processes and abhor violence and anarchy. So Mrs Aquino can depend on only a small minority of her followers to heed her uncalled for calls to violence and "mass action." The interesting question is: Is she in control of this minority, undoubtedly composed of professional radicals and agitators, or have they finally and permanently gotten her in their clutches?

MALAYA DECLARS AQUINO VICTORY, 'MANDATE'

HK131247 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The People's Choice"]

[Text] After 20 nightmare years, the good news is here at last. The conjugal dictatorship that has reveled in every kind of excess that would have revolted the most confirmed hedonist has been finally dismantled in a democratic exercise of people power. Cory Aquino is definitely on the way towards a mandate that raged like a juggernaut to crush everything the enemy threw in its path. The guns, the goons, the gold and the "tactics most foul" that included brownouts and forms of chicanery did not prevail against a people who have long sought the return of freedom and justice and decency in this unhappy land. "We are home again in a country we can once more call our own," Cory plaintively stated. "We have won back our country and won it with bravery, sacrifice, honor and distinction. This night marks our true independence. We owe no one for our freedom but ourselves."

For indeed, the day of deliverance was shrouded in darkness, too. Outside of the do-or-die stance of the powers-that-be, people were asking all kinds of questions focusing on the end plan that would yet frustrate and thwart the sovereign will. Would the dictatorship give up just like that? What is the voice of the people to them who have ignored the voice of 54 million Filipinos all these years through systematic repression and flaunted their stolen wealth in the capitals of the world? Ignore the voice of the people, the devil beside him whispers; after all, it's only the voice of God. Remember our lives, our wealth, they may take it away from us. The darkness shrouds the mind as well. "Now we have our country back, and it is fitting that, as we lost it in darkness, we have regained it in the night," Mrs Aquino observed. The pathos cannot be lost on anyone... and this means 90 percent of all Filipinos -- who have suffered and endured indignities the unfeeling regime has foisted on the nation the last several years.

But even the worm turns as the voice of the turtle could be heard, too, over the land. On that fateful day of Feb. 7 the people spoke with resounding conviction and resolve that will brook no pressure or hanky-panky from the regime. The conjugal dictatorship would deny the voice only at its own risk. But the people, we repeat, have spoken and to deny this is tantamount to denying God. Are the conjugal rulers prepared to commit this kind of sin?

CHARGES FILED AGAINST MP'S OVER POLL INCIDENTS

HK131627 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Terrorism and theft charges were filed yesterday against opposition Members of Parliament Edmundo Cea and Luis Villafuerte, both of Camarines Sur, in connection with last Friday's presidential and vice presidential elections. The charges were filed before the prosecution division of the Ministry of Justice by Manila Lawyer Pedro Quadra based on statements of poll officials in the localities where the alleged acts of terrorism and violence were committed.

The charge of terrorism and violence against Cea was based on sworn statements of Rosario Beloro Puerta, chairman of voting center No. 1 of Barangay Abo, Tigaon, Camarines Sur, and five poll clerks. The poll officials said that Cea entered the voting center at about 11:30 a.m. on Feb. 7 with five armed men. Cea allegedly called the members of the board of election inspectors "stupid" and shouting at the top of his lungs, threatened and insulted the school teachers acting as poll clerks, they said. Cea told the school teachers to tell Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leader Noli Fuentebella that he (Cea) was "ready and willing to fight any time and any where," they said.

Because of the commotion, the poll officials said, voting was disrupted. Cea told the poll clerks before he left that he would come back "with machine guns," they also said. After moving out of the polling place, the poll officials said, Cea approached Florencio Ibalin Jr., a voter trying to locate his name in the voters' list. Without any provocation, the poll officials said, Cea hit Ibalin in the back and twisted his arms, at the same time accusing him of buying votes.

Ibalin reported the incident to the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] headquarters in Concepcion Grande, Naga City, the poll officials said.

In a separate complaint, Quadra accused Villafuerte of stealing government medicine which, he said, the Camarines Sur lawmaker later distributed to his followers. Quadra said he based the theft charges on the testimony of Roberto Fullante, Mario Nool, and Capt. Roberto I. Padilla. According to them, Villafuerte and his armed bodyguards intercepted a team of the National Food Authority [NFA] who were distributing medicine to poor residents of Barangay Dayangdang, Naga City, last Feb. 2.

Villafuerte, the three said, ordered one of his men to take the NFA truck loaded with medicine to his radio station (DWLV). The NFA team objected but Villafuerte's men proceeded to the radio station where 23 boxes of medicine were distributed to the MP's followers, they said.

Apart from the testimony of the three men, Quadra submitted pictures showing Villafuerte at the scene of the alleged crime. The case was investigated by the PC-INP of Camarines Sur, Quadra said.

In another complaint, Villafuerte was charged with illegally entering voting center No. 76 at Barangay Dayangdang at about 12:30 p.m. Feb. 7.

Quadra also filed a complaint against Vivencio Contreras, chairman of the voting center at Barangay San Roque, Rosario, Batangas. According to Quadra, Bonifacio Cena and Claudio Custodio noticed that Contreras gave ballots to voters already filled up with the names Aquino and Laurel, the Unido presidential and vice presidential candidates. Quadra said that the ballots in question were submitted to the Comelec registrar of Rosario, Batangas.

OPPOSITION LISTS MISSING, DEAD SINCE ELECTION

HK130925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 13 (AFP) -- The opposition backing Corazon Aquino said today that 27 of its members or supporters had been slain since the eve of the February 7 election. Spokesmen for Mrs. Aquino began issuing election casualty lists naming those party members or supporters shot, tortured, injured, detained and missing since February 6, with the first citing 26 reported dead and 21 arrested through yesterday.

This list was updated on issue today to include Arsenio Cainglet, 43, an opposition zone coordinator in Mrs. Aquino's home province of Tarlac, who was shot dead by four unidentified men yesterday. His son and 21-year-old Tarlac student leader Maribeth S.D. Kajulao, who was last seen boarding a Manila-bound bus two days ago, were added to the list as missing, making a total of 27 dead and 23 missing.

The latest official overall toll brings the number of people killed in election-related violence since the election campaign began in early December to nearly 110.

The opposition's election casualty list was issued as Aquino supporters were preparing to leave for Manila's domestic airport where the body of provincial campaign manager Evelio Javier, 43, who was gunned down in the town of San Jose on Tuesday, was scheduled to arrive here for services.

11 NPA MEMBERS KILLED IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK131619 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Feb 86 p 3

[By Eric Gallego]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro -- Government troopers overran a well-entrenched rebel camp in the outskirts of Opol in Misamis Oriental Tuesday, killing 11 members of the New People's Army and wounding an undetermined number in a running gunbattle. The 53rd Infantry battalion sprung the surprise attack on the camp of the main guerrilla unit under Felix Walso, alias Ka Virgo and Ka Raffy, at Sitio Tawili, Nangcagan, Opol, Misamis Oriental at 8 a.m. after it received information of the rebel's presence in the area.

Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz, the regional unified commander for Northern Mindanao, said seven rebels were mowed down inside the camp while four others were killed by pursuing soldiers at nearby Sitio Dagobdop in the same baranggay. Munoz said 70 fully armed rebels were holding a meeting when the government troopers pounded the camp with M-16 Armalite and grenade launchers.

The rebel camp with 23 bunkers is said to be the staging point of attacks by the NPAs on the western side of Misamis Oriental. The rebels did not have a chance to use an M-16 light machinegun at the entrance of the camp.

It was not clear if Ka Virgo was killed. The report said the rebels scampered in different directions, many of them wounded. The slain rebels were brought to the municipal hall in Opol for identification. Military officials blamed the rebel group for the destruction of four power transformers and main lines of the National Power Corp. that blacked out at least six towns in western Misamis Oriental last Saturday.



Simultaneously, the rebels attacked a relay station of the RCPI [Radio Communications Philippines, Inc.] in Sitio Lubluban in Libertad, Misamis Oriental, paralyzing communication in Mindanao on which the Commission on Elections and Namfrel relied upon for sending poll results to Manila. Munoz said the two vital firms were placed under tight security. The soldiers recovered at the rebel camp arms, fatigue uniform.

#### TIMES JOURNAL DETAILS DEBT RESCHEDULING

HK131635 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Philippines is shortly to complete the rescheduling of its \$1-billion debt under the Paris Club framework as negotiations with the country's two remaining creditors reach a "final form." The two remaining agreements to be signed are with Austria and the Netherlands which have extended an aggregate credit of \$90.33 million to the Philippines.

Sources in the government said that representatives of all parties are just threshing out minor kinks that had stalled the immediate conclusion of the agreement. They said that the formal signing of the restructuring agreements is expected within the month. The agreements to be signed with the Austrian and Dutch governments would be the 14th and 15th loan accords the country will reschedule.

Last week, the government signed two loan agreements with representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia covering some \$78 million in old credits and soft loans. Earlier, the government hurdled the staff conditions set forth by the Japanese Government and rescheduled a total of \$451 million worth of debts.

Those that had already concluded rescheduling agreements with the Philippines are France, covering \$80.75 million; Finland, \$7 million; West Germany, \$63.9 million; Italy, \$41 million; United States, \$210.57 million; Belgium, \$13.9 million; Spain, \$34.6 million; Denmark, \$13.5 million; Switzerland, \$11.8 million, and Canada, \$7.8 million. Under the Paris Club framework, all loan agreements must adopt a tenure of five-year grace and another five years repayment period starting last Sept. 15, 1985. The loans covered by the club program are those falling due between Dec. 31, 1984 and June 30 this year. The club is the official forum for rescheduling loans from foreign governments and their official export credit agencies.

#### Paris Club Rescheduling (in US\$000)

	Amount in Arrears On 12/31/84	Amounts due in 1985 And First Half 1986	Total
Countries with concluded agreements:			
France	33,044	47,708	80,752
Finland	2,244	5,003	7,247
Germany	16,860	37,115	53,975
Italy	12,736	28,332	41,068
United States	3,149	207,421	210,570
Belgium	5,538	8,392	13,930
Spain	12,286	22,366	34,652
Denmark	4,592	8,966	13,558
Switzerland	3,827	8,048	11,875
Canada	-	7,829	7,829
Japan	66,618	384,479	451,097
United Kingdom	28,410	48,374	76,784
Australia	205	1,279	1,484
Sub-total	189,509	815,312	1,004,821

## Countries without concluded agreements:

Austria	7,323	79,261	86,584
Netherlands	994	2,757	3,751
Sub-total	8,317	82,018	90,335
Total	<u>197,826</u>	<u>897,330</u>	<u>1,095,156</u>

#US dollar equivalent using exchange rates prevailing on Jan. 31, 1986.

BANKERS DISCUSS DECLINE IN VALUE OF PESO

HK140259 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Despite the intervention of some government-acquired banks in the interbank dollar market, the peso's exchange rate against the dollar yesterday dropped to P20 per dollar, which represented a P0.70 per dollar depreciation of the peso from the previous day's rate of P19,273 per dollar.

Bankers said yesterday's sharp change in the peso-dollar rate was signal that the Central Bank [CB] is finally allowing the peso to depreciate now that the snap presidential election is over. It was the biggest decline suffered by the peso in a single day since October 1984 when the peso in one day depreciated by P1.50 dollar. On Oct. 15, 1984, the CB effected a floating rate system, as against a managed currency system, by removing the limit on by how much the peso-dollar rate can change in one day. The former limit was 4.5 per cent of the previous day's rate.

That month, the peso also hit the P20:\$1 mark. It stayed between P18 and P19 per dollar throughout last year, but CB releases of funds into the system in the last two months may be exerting pressure on the peso at present.

Sources said banks which are not associated with the government were trading at P20.65 per dollar in the past days. Yesterday's transactions in the interbank dollar market showed a wide range of rates, from P19.80 per dollar to P20.65 per dollar.

The Union Bank of the Philippines, which the Social Security System (SSS) acquired from the private sector in 1984, sold \$18 million yesterday. The biggest buyer was another government-acquired bank -- International Corporate Bank, owned by the government firm National Development Co. (NDC) -- which bought \$16.5 billion.[as published] These two banks traded at P19.80 per dollar, forcing the guiding rate slide to stop at P20 per dollar, well above the rates used by other banks.

Bankers noted that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank last year urged the government to depreciate the peso. The IMF argued that marginal exporters, who could realize profits from exports at exchange rates lower than P20 per dollar, would be encouraged to sell abroad if the peso were depreciated.

BRUNEI2-WEEK MILITARY EXERCISE TO START 27 FEBRUARY

BK260732 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 26 Jan 86

[Text] Brunei will go on a "war footing" next month with the start of a major military exercise. It will involve about 3,000 soldiers of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces [RBAF] and the Gurkha battalion from Seria. The security forces will be operating in the Belait, Tuton and Brunei-Muara districts during the 2-week exercise which starts on February 27. "All the land elements of the First and Second Battalions will be involved," and RBAF official said. These included the Rapier Air Defense Battery, Armoured Recce Squadron and the combat engineers. There would also be support from the Royal Brunei Air Force and the river squadron.

The first week of the exercise will be in Belait and the remaining week in the other two districts. As in a previous battalion exercise, the Gurkhas will play the enemy. The RBAF said the operation, being mounted by the Directorate of Land Training, was to test the capabilities of all Brunei's land forces.

MONGOLIAJOINT SRV ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

OW030410 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1727 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 1 (MONTSAME) -- A regular session of the inter-governmental Mongol-Vietnamese Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Hanoi, with the signing of an inter-governmental agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the SRV for 1986-1990.

RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE

OW011550 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions adopted a resolution "on some measures for strengthening labor discipline." The resolution states in particular that labor discipline means the strict observance of the labor regulations, a creative and conscious approach to one's work, full use of working time, sparing use of supplies and raw materials, unconditional observance of production technological processes, and full and high quality fulfillment of plans, obligations, and tasks.

Violation of labor discipline will be considered nonfulfillment of the civic duty to perform honest work for society as specified in the MPR Constitution.



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